


Vol. 3. No. 30.

AUGUST, 1892



# THE WESTERN WORLD

ILLUSTRATED  
DEVOTED TO WESTERN RESOURCES  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT

MANITOBA

N.W. ONTARIO

SASKATCHEWAN

ASSINIBOIA

ALBERTA  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ACTON BURROWS, Editor & Publisher.  
Winnipeg & Vancouver.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A., 150, Nassau Street, T. H. Child, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, { To Canada and the United States, \$1 a year.  
                          { To Europe, \$1.25 a year (5s.).

D. J. WAGGONER,  
COLONIZATION AGENT,  
JEFFERSONVILLE, VT.



## 6 Good Reasons WHY IT IS BEST TO INSURE IN THE GREAT WEST LIFE.

1. It is a **Home Company**; all receipts will be invested in the West.
2. The **COST** to insurers is **CERTAIN TO BE LESS** than in any other Company, because a better rate of interest can be earned here on investments than at the home of any other Life Insurance Company.
3. The **Policy Contract** is more liberal and favorable to insurers than that of any other Company, and more privileges are given.
4. The **Plans of Insurance** are based upon the experience of all the Insurance Companies, and every desirable feature has been adopted.
5. The **Collateral Security Policy** (issued only by this Company) gives the **LARGEST GUARANTEED RESULTS** of any plan offered to the public.
6. The ten, fifteen and twenty year term policies offer insurance at **low cost**, with the right to change, at any time, to any other plan, without fresh medical examination, loss or expense.

### CARRUTHERS & BROCK,

G. F. CARRUTHERS. J. H. BROCK.

Established 1874.

### Insurance, Financial and Real Estate AGENTS.

#### Fire, Life, Accident and Marine Insurance.

Aetna, Hartford, Conn.      British America, Toronto.  
Hartford, Hartford, Conn.      Phoenix, London, Eng.  
Queen, London & Liverpool.      Western, Toronto.  
Phoenix, Brooklyn.      Great West Life, Winnipeg.

Plate Glass, Accident, and Postal Insurance.

#### MONEY TO LOAN.

RENTS COLLECTED AND ESTATES MANAGED.

J. & J. Taylor Toronto Safe Works.

Safes and Vault Doors kept in stock.

Address, 453 Main Street, Winnipeg.

1625W

### MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE, Law and Collection Association.

Head Office, 130 Princess St., Winnipeg.

For lessening the expense and work of effectually pushing collections. For protecting merchants against persons who have rendered themselves unworthy of credit. For furnishing merchants and others reliable and valuable information which cannot be obtained from any other source.

E. A. BATES & CO., Managers.

ELLIOTT & McCREARY, Solicitors.

626W

### J. F. RUTTAN, REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Town Lots and Acre Property in Port Arthur and Ft. William.

Fire Insurance on grain and flour in elevators and freight sheds

OFFICES:  
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO. | FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.

Post Office Address: **PORT ARTHUR.**

1487W

### ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS Sail Regularly EVERY WEEK between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FIVE DAYS FROM LAND TO LAND.

Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL,  
Saloon \$50 to \$80, Intermediate \$30, Steerage \$20.

### STATE LINE SERVICE EVERY FORTNIGHT

From New York to Glasgow, via Londonderry.

Lowest Cabin Rates,

Saloon \$35 and upwards.      Return \$65 and upwards.

Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.

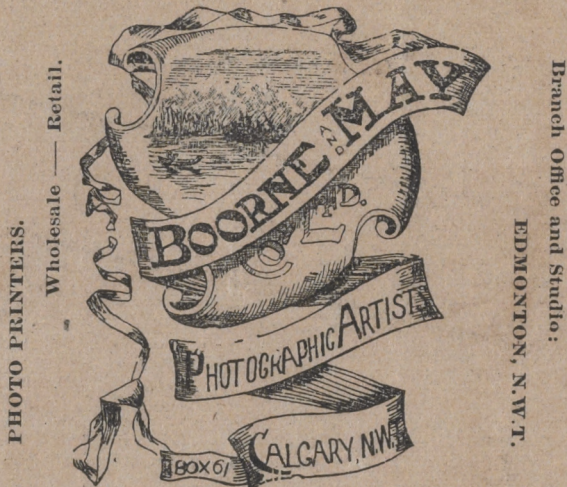
For passage tickets or pamphlet of information apply to

Austin Baldwin & Co., New York; R. Kerr, Winnipeg;

H. & A. ALLAN, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal.

619W

Offices:—McTavish Street and Egan Avenue West,  
CALGARY.



Catalogues of over 1000 Rocky Mountain, Indian, Ranching  
and Northwest Scenes, on application.

521W

**HOME STUDY.** Success in Business Life  
all who take a thorough Business College course  
at HOME, by MAIL. It will pay to investigate. Circulars free.  
BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N.Y.

## ROYAL CROWN SOAP IS BEST. EVIDENCE.

Copy of one of hundreds unsolicited Testimonials  
sent us.

DEAR SIRS,—I feel that I cannot speak too much of your  
Royal Crown Soap. I have used it for a long time and find it the  
best Soap I have ever used. It is the Soap for hard water.  
I have used many other kinds, but none beat the Royal Crown.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. WATSON,

CROMWELL P.O.

June 16, 1892.

584W

## KOOTENAY.

The estimated annual output of the Kootenay Mining District within five years is 25 to \$40,000,000! This output capitalized means a total valuation of several million dollars!

We offer the most favorable and rational medium for the Eastern investor to share in this Western wealth. Through us you may have a hand in the development of this richest of rich mineral districts.

We offer you here the cream of investments. We control four incorporated companies, owning fourteen mines. We have a little stock left at 10 cents on the dollar. An advance will be made in a few days. Twenty-five per cent. advance is equal to three yearly dividends of eight per cent! Development work during the coming summer may advance the price of several hundred per cent.

No investment can be more profitable. The shares in the "Mollie Gibson," in Colorado, increased in little more than one year from 25 cents to Ten Dollars. Such instances may be multiplied. Kootenay Silver Mines are richer than those of Colorado.

No investment can be more safe. We have applied the insurance principle to mining. The immense insurance business of this country has no firmer basis than our system of assurance against loss.

No investment can be more legitimate. We offer no "gamble" nor mere "speculation," it is legitimate, fair investment. It is the intelligent development of one of the Greatest Natural Resources.

We have opened offices or agencies in all Eastern Canadian Cities. Address us Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal or Quebec.

We are here to stay. Order now. The next advance in prices will be equal to three annual dividends of eight per cent. each.

Keep your eye on KOOTENAY.

**The Kootenay Mining Investment Co.**

614

W. H. LYNCH, President.

# The Calgary & Edmonton Railway Lands.

All the C. & E. Railway Lands, north of Calgary (except lands within two miles of a  
Railway Station), now for sale at a maximum price of

## \$3.00 PER ACRE.

TERMS--One-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual instalments. Interest at six per cent.

Ten cents per acre, payable to the Government for cost of survey, will be added to above price.

This amount will be payable with final instalment of purchase money and without interest.

H. W. NANTON, LOCAL AGENT, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

## OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

LAND DEPARTMENT,

381 Main Street, Winnipeg.

542W



# THE WESTERN WORLD.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1892, by Acton Burrows, at the Department of Agriculture.

VOLUME 3.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA, AUGUST, 1892.

NUMBER 30.

## MANITOBA.

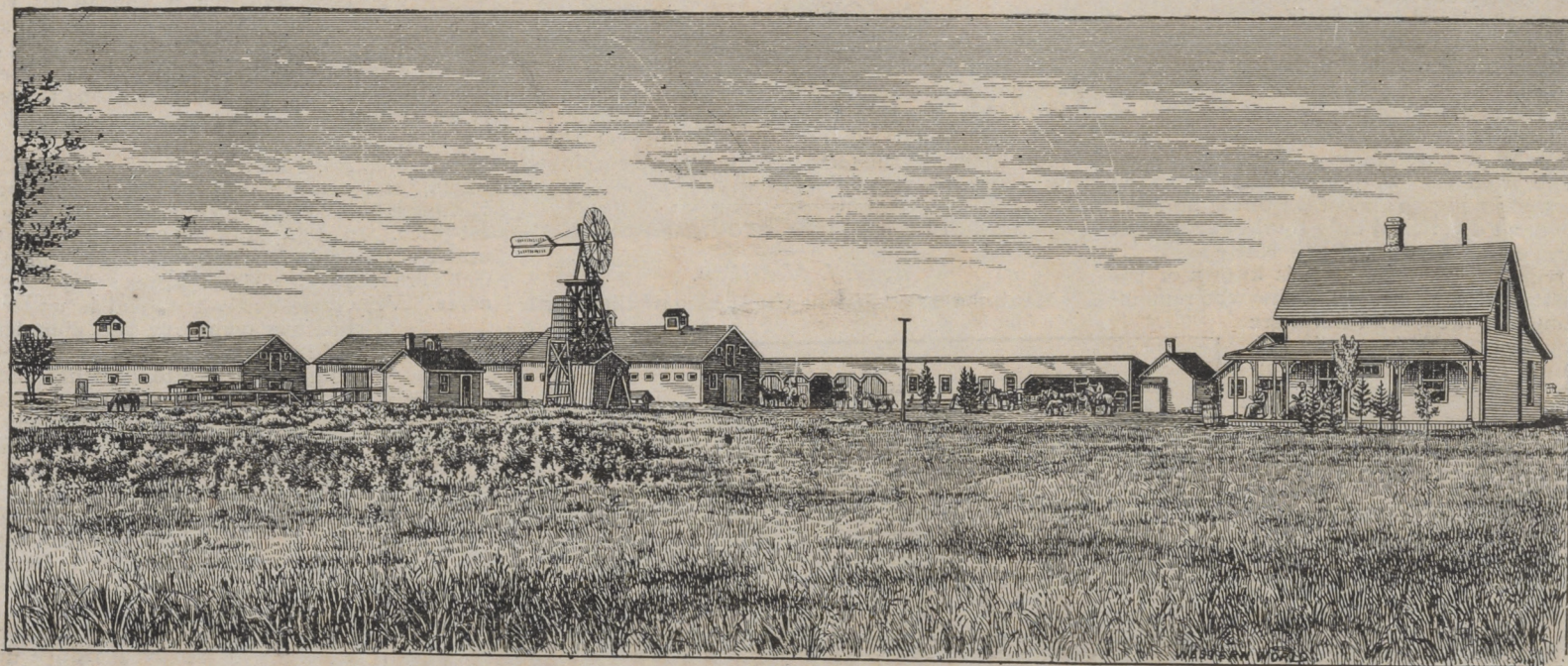
### Changes in the Prairies.

In the eastern provinces settlement advanced slowly. It took years, in the new districts, to clear the forests, remove stumps, construct fences, grade roads through a tree encumbered country, make crossways over swamps, bridge large and small rivers, cut out side lines, and bring into a very rude state of cultivation a few acres every season; for it will be remembered that ten years after a portion of a forest was removed, there were still huge stumps remaining, and a second growth of bushes sprung from the roots of the old basswoods, but in the Northwest the advancement has been rapid and continuous over an extent of country many times larger than that portion of Ontario that it has taken nearly a hundred years to bring into its present condition. On the prairies there were no forests to remove, no roads to make, few fences to construct, no stones to contend with, and all the food required for cattle in either summer or winter grew naturally in the country. The rapid advancement of the Canadian Pacific railway enabled settlers to enter on an almost boundless

hunters, the horses, and the animals which were destroyed in such numbers, have been scattered and crumbled in the dust of a common grave. The beautiful fields of roses, lilies, asters and marigolds that enriched the prairie in former years have been torn by the plows of advancing civilization. The graceful elk and the deer now seldom leave the vicinity of the hills and woods lest the scream of the steam whistle should terrify them and the rushing trains astonish them. Black and brown bears are seldom seen, for with the dark and shadowy moose they now seek security in the deep recesses of northern forests. With a new variety of vegetation covering much of the plain in summer; with sheep, horses and cattle on the prairies; towns and cities instead of Indian villages and trading posts; railroads instead of the old cart trails, and toiling farmers instead of armed and mounted hunters and warriors, the country has indeed changed. Only the birds are of the same species as before, and even amongst these some new varieties have appeared. The grain fields of the great west are feeding grounds for the gray geese, the waveys and the grouse. The seed bearing plants that spring up around the cultivated fields give a generous subsistence to a host of the smaller birds. The nimble

160 grade cattle, a herd of pedigree Shorthorns, a herd of pedigree Polled Angus, a flock of 160 Shropshire and Lincoln sheep, 35 Berkshire and Suffolk pigs and 14 horses. Among the Shorthorns are some first-class animals, of which may be mentioned: Prince of Vermont, Fame the Fifth, Princess Louan, Rose of Penketh, and Pansy the Ninth; while among the Polled Angus are Sir Knight, Duchess of Clova, a beautiful animal imported direct from Scotland, Amy of Advie, and The Pride of the West. The grade cattle are being crossed with the Polled Angus bull, the result being a strong, hardy, fleshy, hornless calf. The young stock are never housed during the winter, but thrive well in the open. The dwelling houses and the various farm buildings are well built, well equipped and thoroughly well adapted to their respective uses. Excellent water is obtained from wells at a depth of 100 feet. Water is drawn, wood, hay and chaff cut, and grain crushed by windmill power. The work of the dairy is carried on with system, care and thoroughness. The output of butter for the season of 1891 was 1,500 lbs. per month, and earned the reputation of being of excellent quality.

The illustration on page 195 shows five valu-



THE SOLWAY STOCK FARM, MANITOBA.

extent of territory, of wonderful richness and beauty, and immediately commence operations on farms that were free from every obstruction.

The changes that have taken place on the vast and beautiful prairies of the Northwest within the last 30 years have been of a remarkable character. The extensive and magnificent country lying east of the Rocky Mountains was then looked on as uninhabitable by white men. Bands of turbulent and often hostile Indians wandered through the waving grass and blooming flowers of an extensive and beautiful wilderness, following the herds of wild cattle, enjoying a perpetual feast as they moved on, and preserving the flesh of the animals not required for present use, and dressing thousands of rich and comfortable robes for protection when the blizzards of winter would sweep the plains, forcing the wild inhabitants of a wild country into the well wooded and sheltered valleys of the winding streams, there to feast in revelry and ease on the rich pemmican procured in autumn with much pleasure and excitement, for war and the chase were the only employments of those wild natives of the plains.

In the short period of 25 or 30 years this state of things has ceased to exist. The bones of the

and interesting hare of the prairies has increased in numbers beyond what could have been imagined. Wolves and foxes still make their solitary rounds, but to a great extent a new race of animals, a new flora, a new kind of vegetation and a new race of men have invaded the prairies, and when comparing the present with the past, it will be observed that the most remarkable change has taken place that ever occurred in any country in so short a period of time.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

### Manitoba Farm Views.

The Solway Stock Farm, of which a view is given on this page, is pleasantly situated in the neighborhood of Shoal Lake, at a distance of 40 miles from Winnipeg. The proprietor, Mr. John Tizard, owns land in the vicinity to the extent of 3,200 acres. His land skirts the lake for 11 miles, and is peculiarly well adapted for grazing and hay culture. The pampas grass grows here to the height of from six to seven feet, and is excellent food. There are on the farm about

able imported Shorthorns, owned by Mr. W. S. Lister, of Marchmont, Middlechurch, near Winnipeg. This is the champion herd of Manitoba, having last year won Mr. Acton Burrows' silver cup for the best herd shown at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Lister was again successful in carrying off the herd prize at the recent exhibition. A study of the illustration will give an idea of the high class of cattle which are being kept in Manitoba.

The farmers of Northern Dakota, U. S. A., south of Crystal City, Manitoba, and adjacent stations are endeavoring to make arrangements with the officials of the treasury department at Washington in regard to hauling grain to the Canadian Pacific Railway Pembina Mountain branch, and thence shipping it in bond to Duluth or Minneapolis. The farmers are hopeful that the details will soon be completed, and that everything will soon be in shape for the shipment of the new crop. It will be a great saving in time and money to the farmers of the section.



### Marvellous Progress.

The St. John, N.B., Sun says: "The progress of Winnipeg during the past five years is marvellous. The assessment of the city is now nearly \$20,000,000, something wonderful for a 16 year old place, and the population over 29,000, having increased one thousand a year for the last half decade. But it is in other respects that Winnipeg's progress is most vividly demonstrated. The building improvements last year amounted to nearly a million of dollars, as against \$650,000 the previous year, \$500,450 in 1887, \$350,000 in 1888, \$300,000 in 1887; and while there were 250 vacant houses in the latter year, these had decreased to 200 in 1888, to 100 in 1889, to 72 in 1890, and to but 25 last year. Another barometer indicating the steady progress of Winnipeg is the revenue of the post office, which last year amounted to \$73,377 against \$66,718 in 1890, and \$63,516 in 1889. The number of letters delivered by carriers last year was 2,070,900, or nearly double the number delivered five years previously. In 1888 the letters delivered numbered 1,173,484, in 1889, 1,144,076 and in 1890 1,225,432. This is a remarkable showing, and indicates that our young Canadian Chicago is on a fair road to some day attain the dimensions of the great city of the west. And it may be safely assumed that with Winnipeg's growth the country around it similarly prospers and develops."

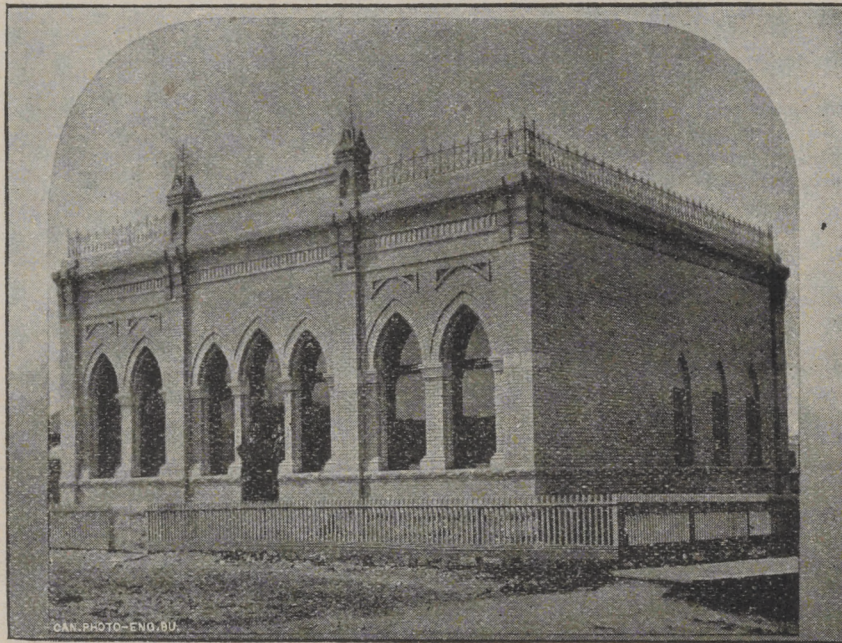
### Buffalo in Manitoba.

While a country covered by forests can by no means be rich in incident and adventure the rule does not apply to the great plains of the Northwest, where at one time a region of vast extent, covered by rich grass and drained by rivers hundreds and even thousands of miles long, was inhabited only by wandering tribes of Indians, who procured nearly all the necessities of life from the wild herds that inhabited the prairies, enjoying an almost continual holiday, their enjoyment diversified only by the excitement of the chase or the dangers of the battle field. It is to be regretted that so little is known of the strange history of the past. The few who remember the doings of those wild times are fast passing away, and the whole savage romance is fading from remembrance.

Twenty-five years ago some large detachments of the great buffalo herds, when on their way north from the plains of the Missouri, wandered into the district enclosed by the great bend of the Pembina, which encircles the country around Pilot Mound. There were hundreds of thousands of the animals; the plains on every side were black with moving life; on the shores of Rock and Swan lakes and for about 15 miles along the Pembina the woods were full of buffaloes. The cows had their calves with them, and the active, little red animals, accompanied by their watchful and attentive mothers, gave an additional interest to the wonderful assemblage of wild cattle, while the continued roaring and the frequent combat of the bulls, which at that time were unusually ferocious, made a scene never to be forgotten by those who still live to speak of the remarkable appearance. The buffalo seem to have remained for a considerable time in the country along the river, and many of the old pathways made to and from the watering places are still distinctly visible, while huge rocks that stand isolated along the bank of the creek have been almost dislodged from their foundations by the huge bulls boring around the stones with the heads down in rage and excitement, and even yet the old trenches remain, forming a deep hollow round each large stone. No doubt the hundreds of buffalo heads and bones that were everywhere on the plains when the first settlers entered this district were portions of the remains of the great herds that

occupied the shores of the lakes and river that summer. When the animals at length moved north, Rock and Swan lakes were seen to be full of swimming buffaloes, and although these sheets of water are about a mile wide the buffaloes had no difficulty in crossing, and even the calves kept their places midst the shaggy and partly submerged herds.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

At the recent Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition the Rapid City Woolen Mills had a fine display of tweeds, flannels, blankets and yarns, all made of



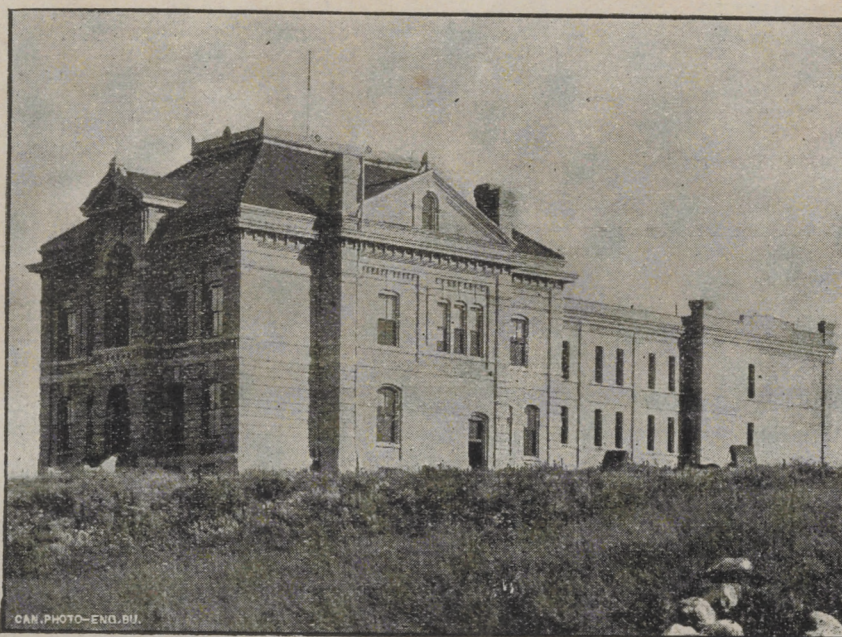
THE LAND TITLES OFFICE, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Manitoba wool, of which 100,000 lbs. have been purchased for this season's work. There were 20 varieties of tweed and 16 different shades in the exhibit. This yarn is justly celebrated throughout the Northwest, and as usual the goods swept everything before them. At the factory 20 hands are employed in the manufacture of material.

### The Prairie Province.

By A. J. McMillan.

Manitoba is almost in the centre of the North



THE COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

American continent, and not in the Arctic circle as sometimes supposed by those who are unacquainted with its geographical situation and climatic conditions. It covers an area of 116,021 square miles, equal to about 74,000,000 acres. Though Manitoba is about 1,500 miles from the eastern seaboard of Canada, and about the same distance from the Pacific ocean, it is an exceedingly well watered country. Within its boundaries are some very large lakes, such as Lake Winnipeg with an area of 9,400 square miles, Lake Winnipegosis covering 2,000 square miles, and Lake Manitoba

extending over 1,900 square miles. In addition to these there are a number of smaller lakes, and the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, with others. These ensure an ample water supply in most parts of the province, and afford an excellent means of communication with the northern parts, which are yet undeveloped. In and around the lakes just mentioned there is considerable timber and mineral wealth, and the fisheries are also important. Manitoba whitefish is consumed extensively in the United States, where it commands a high price on account of its superior quality. Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is within 400 miles of Fort William, on the western shores of Lake Superior. The products of the prairies are shipped to this latter point, from whence steamers convey the grain to Montreal, some 1,300 miles distant. At Montreal the ocean steamers receive the grain and send it on to England. It is hoped that before long steamers will ply regularly between the old country and Fort William direct, thus bringing Manitoba within 400 miles of what will practically be a seaport. A railway is subsidized to be built from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, a distance of nearly 700 miles. This, when completed, will place Manitoba within about ten days of Liverpool.

This, however, is speaking of Manitoba as we hope to see it in the near future. Let us now look at the country as it is, and as it was; and from the wonderful development of the past we may form some vague conception of the possibilities of the future. The census of 1891 revealed the fact that during the last decade the population of Manitoba increased 148 per cent, and that it had in all respects made more rapid progress than any other part of Canada. In March and April of this year the arrivals were unusually large. The population is now about 175,000. Manitoba is essentially an agricultural country, and grain and cattle are at present its chief productions.

Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat is unequalled in the world, and on the various grain exchanges of Europe and America it commands the very highest price. In 1891 Manitoba had 1,300,000 acres under crop. Of this there was under wheat, 916,000 acres; oats, 305,000 acres; barley, 89,000 acres. Very little cultivated land is under grass, because owing to the abundance of wild prairie grass in most parts of the country little attention has been given to growing cultivated varieties. The prairie grass is extremely nutritious. There are over 18,000 farmers in Manitoba, and the size of the farms is usually 160 or 320 acres, though some are much larger. Taking the country throughout the average area cultivated on each farm is 78 acres, a very considerable amount when we consider that in the great majority of cases those who are farmers to-day were five or ten years since new arrivals in the country with scarcely any capital, and had to commence by working for other men. These Manitoba farmers in 1891 produced about forty million bushels of grain of which probably twenty or twenty-five million bushels was wheat for export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. Land such as this is produced from can be bought near to railroads and markets for about 20s. per acre, and the payment spread over a number of years. No other country in the world can show such a record as this, a record made all

the more wonderful when we consider that within the last decade not only did this province not export grain, flour and meat, but for a time actually had to import them for the thousands of settlers who were rushing in. A vast amount of new land has recently been put under crop, and many of the old settlers are buying more land, thus showing they have faith in the future of the country. It is only within the last year or two that cattle have been shipped from Manitoba to England and Scotland. Should the present rate of progress be maintained there is good reason to suppose that in



a few years the prairie country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains will be able to supply the United Kingdom with all the bread and meat she requires.

Agriculture is the principal industry on the western prairies, but it is by no means the only one. In Manitoba there are a number of cities and towns where a large amount of business is carried on. Winnipeg, the capital, has a population of about 29,000. In 1871 it had less than 300 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of two great rivers, and will no doubt ere long be one of the largest cities in Canada. The luxury and comfort obtainable in Winnipeg and enjoyed by its inhabitants astonish visitors. There are large and luxuriantly appointed public buildings and hotels, and private residences. There are tram cars (electric and horse), there is the telephone and the electric light and gas. There are 45 factories, 10 banks, 16 newspapers, 19 schools and 29 churches. Railroads branch out in all directions, and to-day Manitoba has 1,500 miles, whereas in 1881 it had

country life; men to work on farms, and domestic servants. For such the demand is unlimited. English farmers, unable to pay rent, should go and farm in a country where they may be their own landlords. Farm laborers who work hard in England for a miserable pittance—10s. to 15s. per week perhaps—can in Manitoba obtain 20s. to 25s. per week, with board and lodging in addition, and just as much likelihood of permanent employment as there is in Great Britain. The Premier of Manitoba says the demand for farm laborers is far in excess of the supply. Men such as these can easily obtain employment, and in a few years will be farming on their own account. As to their children, they have every chance to become socially and financially as well situated as any in the land. The demand for women is very great, especially those who have some knowledge of housework. Many who, in Great Britain, above the generally recognized rank of domestic servants, are struggling to make a living, and find it hard to do so, such as governesses, companions,

aspirations and customs. The millions of acres of fertile soil awaiting development will yield to those who settle upon them in a right spirit that contentment, independence and wealth which are practically unattainable under the social conditions of our mother land.

Alderman John Hallam, of Toronto, is about to erect a large brick warehouse with a stone foundation on Princess street, Winnipeg, for his hide business.

At the recent international regatta at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, the Winnipeg Rowing Club well sustained its reputation, winning the senior single, senior double and junior fours.

Rapid progress is being made with the construction of the electric street railway in Winnipeg. The line from the C. P. R. station to the Industrial Exhibition grounds was completed in time for the exhibition, during which thousands of visitors



CHAMPION SHORTHORN HERD, OWNED BY MR. W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT, MIDDLE CHURCH, MANITOBA.

only about 275 miles, and 12 or 13 years since had no rail communication with the outer world at all. What is true of Winnipeg is, on a smaller scale, true also of other places, such as Brandon, with a population of 4,500, and Portage la Prairie, with a population of about 4,000.

The climate is cold in winter, but is remarkably healthy. Those who have not been in the country imagine the cold is unbearable; those who have been there a few years, and return to the old country on a visit to their friends complain that the English climate is, by comparison, unendurable. The fact is the winter season in Manitoba is one of much social enjoyment. The clear blue sky and the bright sunshine inspire the inhabitants with cheerfulness and healthy activity. There are, of course, occasional days in Manitoba, as in England, when it is not pleasant to be out of doors; such occasions are, however, the exception rather than the rule.

The classes required in Manitoba are men with families, especially those who are accustomed to

ladies' maids, employees in shops and warehouses, &c., would, provided they knew something of housework, be able to make a better living and make it more easily in Western Canada than they can do in Great Britain. They would, in most cases, have to take situations in the first instance as housekeepers, or waitresses in boarding houses, or helps in private houses. In many of the latter they would be treated much as one of the family. The demand for women is always great, because so many become married a few months after arrival. The best time to go to Manitoba is between March and August, especially the months of March and April. Women may go at almost any time of the year.

There are many in Great Britain and Ireland whom duty and inclination urge westward, but who are restrained by ungrounded fears regarding the new country. In considering the question of settlement in Manitoba these fears may be dispelled, for we find there a people living under the same flag as ourselves, one in sentiment, language,

patronized it. The line is now being built from the C. P. R. station southward along Main street.

The Red River is one of the few important streams in America which has a northerly course, the others being the Willamette in Oregon, the San Joaquin in California, the St. John's in Florida, and the Yukon in Alaska. Not one of these, however, has such a tributary area of productive soil, capable of supporting a large population and producing each year a vast surplus of food crops.

Dr. Eigenmann, professor of zoology in the state university at Bloomington, Ind., has been in Winnipeg on a commission from the British government, for the purpose of collecting specimens of all fish which inhabit the waters of Canadian Northwest streams. He proceeded along the line of the C. P. R. to fish in waters contiguous to the railway. He will also visit the Columbia river. The collection will be placed in the British museum.



## The Song of the Prairie Lark.

By Ernest E. Thompson.

How often and often we hear the hackneyed statement, "America has none but scentless flowers and songless birds," and how invariably we find that it proceeds from persons whose ideas of birds and flowers are gathered wholly from books and magazines, and these chiefly of European origin! There are many able writers ready and willing to do justice to the beauty and fragrance of our numberless wild flowers, but those whose opportunities and dispositions enable them perfectly to observe and completely to record what of bird song comes within their ken are few in number. For this reason I wish to give publicity to my observation of the Western Meadow-lark—the sweet singer of the plains, and the most gifted of American feathered musicians.

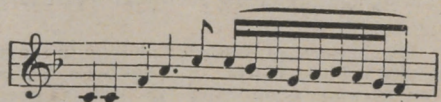
For years the skylark of England was my familiar friend, and his glorious song was my daily joy. Many times have I heard the famed nightingale singing by moonlight and by daylight in the shady woods of Saffron Walden, in Essex, and nearly all the noted songsters of England became more or less familiar during a sojourn of several years as a stranger in my native land. Then came a change that brought me once again among the birds of my boyhood—those of Canada, my home—and also for the first time enabled me to hear the song which has given me such unalloyed delight.

It was springtime in Manitoba; the season of blizzards was nearly past, but the prairies were still buried deeply out of sight, and the north wind was yet howling over the plains. We were looking for signs of spring, but I was not prepared to hear, from the very bosom of a gale, a loud, melodious chant, short and sweet—oh how sweet after the long silent months of winter! "There's the lark!" cried my more experienced brother. Yes, it was the lark, the herald and king of the host of singers that were now at length coming home again from the south. As I knew the Meadow Lark of eastern America, and was acquainted with its short and rather ordinary song, the ascription of such a burst of melody to a Meadow Lark seemed rather surprising; but before that summer was over I had found out that the prairie bird is very widely different in voice, powers, habits and all but appearance from his near kinsman in the east.

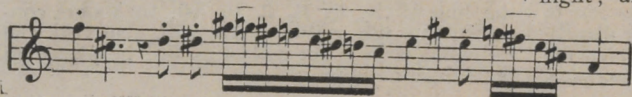
On the day after the initial spring greeting the weather was pleasanter; other larks were to be seen, and an occasional warble was heard. The next day at dawn scores of larks had appeared, and as if by concert, all together burst into a splendid explosion of song, pouring out their rich, strong voices from every little height and perch, singing with all their might. Standing on a clod, running on the ground, or flying high in the air, they sing and must sing aloud for the spring. The dawn, the noon, the evening passed, and still they sang; not till night came on and black darkness covered the plain, did they for a while cease; but the rising of the yellow moon above the eastern fringe of trees was loudly hailed by many of the joyous birds, and greeted with a renewal of their morning bursts of song.

All through that spring and summer I had ample opportunities of hearing and studying the music of the delightful Prairie Lark. Nor did I forget to make what record I could of his varied chants, that I might more accurately describe them afterward. Some of them I give in musical notation, though indeed the bird does not sing strictly in the music of our scale, nor does there usually appear to be any true recognition of time.

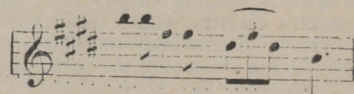
The first, the short warble of spring time is nearly thus:



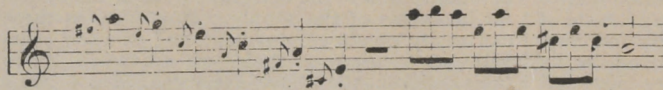
Varied and replaced by another:



Or one yet more characteristic:

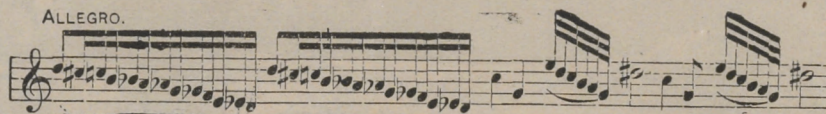


And also, as the season advances, by a third and longer chant:

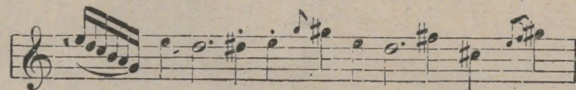


These bars, reproduced on a flute, will suggest with fair accuracy the mere notes of the song; but they can not suggest the prairie scene. As the full spring time comes on, the number of these short chants is greatly increased, whilst their prolongations and variations are without number; and soon it becomes evident to the most casual observer that the love-fires are kindling, and that each musician is striving to the utmost of his powers to surpass all rivals and win the lady lark of his choice. On one occasion, as I lay in hiding near a fence, three larks came skimming over the plain. They alighted within a few yards of me, and two of them burst into song, sometimes singing together and sometimes alternately, but the third was silent. When at last they flew up I noticed that the silent one and one of the singers kept together. I had been witness to a musical tournament, and the victor had won his bride.

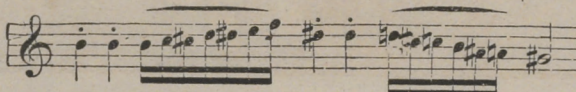
Nor does the love-fire languish after mating; for now the lark is inspired anew, and springing up from the grass he soars high in the air and pours forth a rhapsody that seems to flood the very plains with sound—ringing and bursting; richer far than song of nightingale; prolonged like the skylark's melody; wild with passion and fire, and more varied than tongue or type can tell. Often have I tried to record the changing bars of music, but never with any but the most trifling success. A few of the notes were caught, but the volume of the song was far beyond the power of symbol or staff to represent. Commonly the refrain began with a part nearly thus:



succeeded after several repetitions by another:



All after that was a torrent of melody beyond any mode of expression at my command, until the final bar with flute-like clearness is rendered and repeated:



and then the singer sails downward to the prairie where sits the one for whom alone was meant this passionate strain.

There is yet one more type of song with this bird. It is a prolonged tender warbling, quite unlike the far-reaching chants, for it is so low and soft that at a hundred yards distance it becomes inaudible. I have heard it only a few times, and then it was uttered by the male bird, standing on some low perch not far removed from the nest where his less musical though not less beautiful mate was brooding.

Throughout the nesting season the air-song and the gentle conjugal refrain may be heard in full strength, for love is the life of their melody; but after the young have flown these are heard no more, though still the shorter lays are uttered daily and hourly from the few low perches offered by the prairie. During the heat of summer, when other birds are hushed, the Prairie Lark continues in song both by day and by night; and even when October draws nigh, he still lingers on the prairies and warbles in the brown grass with much of the power and sweetness of spring time. The latest seasonal observation that I have of the bird was of one singing a

farewell to the already snow-whitened plains late in October, after which he took wing, and I watched him till out of sight in the southern sky.

How comes it that this prince of songsters has so long continued almost unknown? Why are we of the new world so heedless of our native singers? Had such a voice been brought forth in Italy, its praises would have furnished a worthy theme to many a noble pen:

And Ovid, could he but have heard,  
Had hung a legendary pain,  
About the mention of the bird.

True, I find on reference to standard works of natural history brief

notes in connection with our bird, such as "One of the most delightful voices of the prairie" (Cones); "Impressed by its wonderful beauty of song" (Brewer); "Their songs are lively, sweet and varied; they sing at all seasons, early and late, from the ground, from the tree-top, and in the air" (Cooper); "Highly musical, contending even with the mocking-bird for supremacy in song" (Lieutenant Couch); "In the depth of its tone and the charms of its articulation its song is hardly excelled" (Ridgway). And yet so inadequate is the power of mere words, that, though I had previously read these opinions, I was wholly taken by surprise when first on the prairies of the Assiniboine I heard the voice of the Meadow-Lark of the West.

One writer compares it with the rich-voiced wood-thrush; another, with the gifted mocking-bird, and again parts of its song have been likened to the soft warbling of the blue bird. But nearly all of this qualified praise is from the pen of passing travelers, few of whom have, like the writer, spent season after season with the bird, hearing its spring greeting and its fall farewell, resting so near to its nest as to hear its vesper warble, its midnight song of peace, and its salute to dawning day. Few have actually witnessed the song contests of the rival birds, and fewer still have overheard the soft consoling lay of the male to his sitting mate. In listening to each of these varied effusions again and again, I have been peculiarly fortunate, and each season spent on the prairies has intensified the admiration

I felt for our bird; for, though indeed it will not compare with the skylark in continuity of inspiration, it is second to nothing else. In

richness of voice and modulation it equals or excels both wood-thrush and nightingale, and in the power and beauty of its articulation it has no superior in the whole world of feathered choristers with which I am acquainted. The more I heard of its melody the deeper was the admiration with which it inspired me, until at length I have learned to look on our lark as the noblest of bird-musicians, and the very incarnation of the wild, free spirit of the West.

R. M. Christy says:—"No bird is more characteristic of the prairies than the Meadow-lark (*Sturnella neglecta*). It is very common in summer and breeds abundantly. Its clear, musical whistle (almost, if not quite equal to the song of the nightingale) is uttered by the bird either when upon the wing, the ground, or a tree, and may be heard for a great distance. Towards the end of August, though the birds had not left, they had largely ceased whistling; but the arrival of a few warm days about September 10th, set them off again for a time. When I left, about the middle of October, there were still a few small family parties about, though the great majority had gone south. It is decidedly a shy bird, even in a country where most birds are notably less wary than in England; and, common as the bird is, it is no easy matter to obtain a specimen just when one wants. Late in July I shot a young specimen with a large festering sore on its breast, doubtless caused by its having accidentally flown against a spike on one of the numerous barb wire fences on which this bird frequently perches. Not long after I shot a Purple Grackle with an old wound on its head, which was probably occasioned by the same means. I have often thought what a capital thing it would be to introduce the Meadow Lark into England. So far as plumage and song are concerned, it would take rank among our brightest colored and most admired songsters; while its hardy nature would allow of its remaining with us the whole year round. Perfectly harmless and accustomed to



grassy countries, it would quickly become naturalized in our meadows, where it would find an abundance of insect food, and would doubtless soon increase sufficiently in numbers to serve, if need be, as a game and food bird, as it largely does in the United States. No other songster that I ever heard equals this bird in the sweetness and mellowness of its notes."

### Small Game Birds.

The small game birds of Manitoba take a most interesting place in the wild life of the prairies. Not only are the birds beautiful in appearance and interesting in their habits and character, but their presence on the plains, in such numbers, gives a pleasing variety and animation to the landscape, and affords enjoyment to the traveller or the quiet wanderer in lonely places. So varied and numerous are the birds that only a few of the kinds can be named or noticed. The most common and familiar are the gray plovers that during the summer months can be noticed everywhere on the upland prairies, and are so little disturbed that the whole species has become, in a manner, half tame, and look in a confident and friendly way at the passer-by. The beautiful golden plover is found in the early spring frequently on the newly sown grain fields. The birds are on their way north to their breeding places, and when returning in the fall the flocks spend a week or two on the stubblefields and are splendid game birds. The woodcock can at present be found in the vicinity of lakes, and although there are many of these birds in Manitoba they are seldom seen, as their haunts are but little visited, as sportsmen are seldom abroad during the season that they are here; the long grass conceals them from observation, and they do not rise unless they are closely approached, and are then usually permitted to escape; their presence is, nevertheless, interesting and pleasing to the beholder. The Wilson snipe, the most attractive of all the small game birds, is here found in countless numbers, and can be met with everywhere in low lying lands where the ground is a little damp. In August and September the birds are at their best, and then frequent the wild hay meadows from which the grass has been removed. On such places the walking is good, the shooting excellent and when the birds drop they are easily recovered. Snipe shooting is justly considered exciting sport, as much quickness and skill must be exercised by the sportsman or the thrilling and familiar squawk of the rising bird is all that the hesitating hunter is likely to get. Some years ago a small and beautiful species of the dove family was quite common in Manitoba, but of late years the number noticed has been less than formerly. The birds were seldom shot, but their presence added a pleasing variety to the winged and airy inhabitants of the woods and prairies.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

### The Saskatchewan Valley.

The construction of the two branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Prince Albert and Edmonton respectively have done a great deal to open the eyes of the people of Canada to the fact that there is a Saskatchewan Valley, differing in most essential particulars from other parts of the Northwest; but even yet no idea of the vast extent, varied resources, natural facilities and favorable geographical situation of this great valley, or region, has reached the mind of the country. Most people look upon either Edmonton or Prince Albert as an oasis in a desert, instead of as only a sample of a region that extends 600 miles from east to west by at least 100 to 200 miles from north to south. A region in which there is unbroken, although varying fertility of soil and suitability of climate for the growth of grains, vegetables and live stock. Where wood, water, hay and pasture are abundant, where blizzards and cyclones,

down the river from these points. Situated as Edmonton is at the head of navigation and at the base of the coal and lumber supply, the settlement of the country along the river must be an important factor in the growth of this place, and one that no combination of capital or circumstances, except our own lack of energy, can deprive us of.—Edmonton Bulletin.

### Quakers at Kenlis.

In Manitoba there are not a great many Quakers, and so far as the writer knows there are no regular organized services held. But in the Northwest is to be found one of the prettiest and most flourishing settlements in the broad expanse of our rich wheat-producing prairies. It is a place about 10 miles from Indian Head, near the Bell farm, the post office of which is Kenlis. Gathered in the beautiful rolling valley of the Qu'Appelle, where the sweetest scented of prairie flowers grow in the dells and the lovely cactus on the knolls, is this prosperous settlement of the Quakers or Friends, as they are often-

times called. These people are indeed the salt of the earth. They are principally from Ontario, and are among the best of the wise men who have, very sensibly, come to make the west their home. These people have nearly all discarded the broad-brimmed hats, the square collared coats and the plain silk bonnets to conform with the spirit of progress that befits the age, but at their meetings, which are held regularly, the singing is absent, and there is little or no speaking except when the "spirit moves them." The scriptural injunction to swear not at all is implicitly regarded,



HARVESTING ON FARM OF MR. T. McKAY, M. L. A., PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

or any approach to them, are unknown. A region pre-eminently fitted for mixed farming, having railway communication at either end and the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan through its centre, whereby the illimitable coal supply of this upper part of the valley can be cheaply distributed throughout its entire length. Although at the present time occupying the most remote interior of the continent, and therefore further removed from an export market than other parts of the Northwest, when human enterprise has availed itself of geographical advantages, it will be nearer and not farther. With the opening up of the Hudson Bay route, Prince Albert would be nearer salt water than Winnipeg, and by way of Edmonton lies the true railway route to the Pacific coast—the only route that offers an unbroken line of cheap construction, easy gradients and no deep snow or snow slides. The Mackenzie route of the C. P. R. followed the Saskatchewan from a point nearly 100 miles below Battleford to 60 miles beyond Edmonton, and sometime a railroad will be built over this route. In the meantime the Saskatchewan is accessible at Edmonton and Prince Albert, and settlement can easily spread up and

and the "yea, yea and nay, nay," are considered sufficiently strong and plain without using any prefatory adjective. The taking of an oath is avoided by the older members of the settlement, and when one of their number is called to court to testify, all that is required of him is an affirmation, which is equally binding as an oath. Among the Friends at Kenlis a woman is the equal of a man and enjoys the same rights and privileges. This seems a grand idea. Among the many bright women of the west none are more wide-awake than these Quaker ladies of Kenlis. The Quakers or Friends are men of peace. From the very start they have been non-combative, and have ever been active in promulgating the doctrine of peace and arbitration between nations.

Red brick is being made at Red Deer, Alberta, by W. Piper, formerly of Owen Sound, Ont., who has the contract of supplying all brick required for the Indian industrial school now in course of construction.



## Pickings from the Prairie.

By W. Trant, of Cotham, Assiniboia.

These words are written in a log shanty, situated on the vast prairies of Northwest Canada, a region that has been aptly described as the "Great Lone Land." I have not a neighbor to the north or west of me within a distance of sixty miles. Adjoining me on the south is an "Indian Reserve"—that is, some hundreds of square miles of prairie set aside by the Government for the home of the red man; and to the eastward of me, at distances varying from two miles to seven miles, reside ten families, forty-two persons all told, six of them being wives, and twenty-two of whom are young men and maidens, infants and children. These households, with myself and family, form the "settlement" about which I have taken up my pen to write. We are all English, with the exception of one family, which is French-Canadian. None of us are the sort of persons that emigration agents and emigration literature describe as fit and proper persons to emigrate. Indeed, with the exception of one person, and the French-Canadian family already mentioned (who have been bred farmers), we are all of the kind whom the emigration office says had better stay at home. I have noticed this blunder, by persons who ought to know better, in other countries I have visited; and I have been assured by one who knows, that the city clerks have made the best diamond diggers in South Africa. In "Our Settlement," as I will call it, one settler was trained as a surveyor, another as a lawyer, two have been clerks, two have been commercial travellers, one is a stonemason, and I have but just left the pen for the plough. It is seen, therefore, that a settlement is not, as is often supposed, a fortuitous concourse of Scotch crofters, Irish cotters and the "residuum" of large towns. That there are many of these in Canada and the United States is true, but in this wide expanse of the Northwest they are so scattered as to be but rarely seen in ordinary course.

This little batch of families, whom I will designate "we," becomes, very naturally, a community with identical interests. There is no trade rivalry amongst us, but, on the other hand, a sort of tacit co-operation, none the less real that it is not formulated. There is no social rivalry, for we have all the glorious privilege of being equally independent. We have each of our little weaknesses—*cela va sans dire*. A young girl with a new dress "all the way from Toronto"; a young farmer with a new horse; the man with the largest acreage under crop; none of them hides his or her light under a bushel, though there be but ten families to see its shining. As none of us has much to talk about, it is but natural to talk of one's neighbors, and it is their faults rather than their virtues that come under discussion. These, however, are little sins compared with the envy, hatred and malice of towns; and are but ripples upon that ocean of mutual and reciprocal obligation without which our little community could not hold together for a moment. Take, for instance, the simple operation of shopping. Twenty-two miles from "Our Settlement," across the Indian Reserve already mentioned, is a cluster of two score of wooden houses; this is our nearest "town." Whenever any of us has to buy anything it has to be bought here. When, therefore, one of us is called "to town" on business, he is entrusted with the shopping for the whole settlement, and comes back with his wagon or buck-board laden with groceries, drapery, etc. Our mails are managed in the same way. This acts well enough during the summer, when we contrive a weekly visitation to the town; but in the fall, and during the long winter, we are often put to great inconvenience—first, because persons do not care to face the weather without adequate reason; or, secondly, the snow drifts may have hidden the trail or rendered it impassable. I have known communication between the town and the settlement suspended for periods ranging from one week to five weeks. We then have to trust to any chance passer-by to take in our letters to the post office; and it is surprising, in the circumstances, how seldom a letter or a newspaper miscarries. Sometimes, when we know the trail a person will take on his way to town, we place our letters (stamped, or with the money for stamps) under a conspicuous stone, near to which we throw a tree across the trail to attract the wayfarer's attention. He knows the signal, dismounts, secures the letters, and takes them to post.

In "Our Settlement" the dignity of labor is thoroughly recognised. No man is thought the

worse of because he works; indeed, he is thought worse of if he do not work. And why should it not be so? What with fencing, firewood and logs for building, tree-felling is a principal occupation with us; and why should we be thought any the worse for doing from necessity what a celebrated English statesman does for recreation? Last year "Our Settlement" elected me treasurer of a committee for celebrating "Dominion Day," Canada's national holiday. I found that my first and chief duty was to carry posts and stakes to my fellow-committeemen, so that they could fence an arena for athletic sports. One of "Our Settlement" has just been made a J. P. Four years ago he was a stonemason in Cornwall, and he still works at his trade at two dollars a day. The same feature pervades all society out here on the prairie (note that I do not write all "grades" of society). The store-keeper from whom we buy our groceries is our member in the Legislative Assembly, and the keeper of a temperance hotel is our senator. This recognition of the "horny hand" is but natural. A man out here cannot be one thing and seem another. There is not sufficient privacy for that. All of us, having homesteaded, have equally had our farms given to us for nothing beyond a registration fee of ten dollars. The acreage each person has under crop is known to the rest of us: we can count his stock of sheep, cattle and ponies. When he buys anything we know from whom he has purchased and the price he has given. When he sells anything, we know to whom and for what money. A man's financial status is as clearly known as J. Stuart Mill could have wished when he described the reluctance of persons to disclose their incomes as a "low state of public morality." This equality is inimical to the chatter of Mrs. Grundy, and, to my mind, at least, is one of the charms of prairie life.

A feature peculiar to life in a settlement is "baching it," a short phrase for "bacheloring it." The men who live by themselves have to do everything for themselves. When a man "baches it," his shanty consists of but one room, generally built of logs. If he be a tidy and a cleanly man, he periodically scrubs his floor; he carefully stows away his bedding during the day, his cooking utensils are neatly arranged on his shelves, perhaps alongside a selection of the best books; his walls are decorated with the portraits of his relatives and friends, and by the latest pictures sent out from England; and his rough furniture, most of it made by himself, is, at any rate, clean. In such humble though tidy abode, the dashing young fellow who was a favorite in drawing rooms, and the "best waltzer known," may be seen pipe in mouth, mending his stockings (for he is a tidy man), or reading, or writing home, or kneading dough, or up to the arms in suds as he scrubs away at his fortnight's washing. There is, however, the very opposite of the above description—viz., the untidy man, with unkempt hair, unwashed face, linen a stranger to the wash tub, the interior of his shanty all higgledy-piggledy. There is, however, much to be said to excuse this. The young fellow who has been hard at work all day is too tired to set to household work in the evening—too tired even to cook. Leaving his plough, or his axe or his spade, just where he may happen to be (where it will remain until he next wants it), he is too tired to knead, so makes damper with or without baking powder; too tired to trouble about a roast, he will cut or chop off a piece of pork from a joint and cook it anyhow; he cares nothing about "tidying up;" neglects his ablutions; tumbles into his unshaken bed with his clothes on, and sleeps the sleep of the fatigued. The habit grows upon him; he becomes dirty both in appearance and in fact, slovenly in all he does; while his shanty unswept and neglected, soon bears an abundance of living proofs that it is a stranger to the housemaid and the chambermaid.

The best way to "bach it" is for two to live together. One can then do the indoor work while the other attends to the farm, and they can vary the work by going "turn and turn about." Many do this, and live with all the ease of unconventionalists, and all the comfort of cleanliness. The two clergymen who take it in turns to visit "Our Settlement" live in this way. Both are graduates of English universities, and doubtless know what are the luxuries of life. And yet they "rough it," if roughing it consists of being one's own cook, washerwoman, chambermaid and servant of all work. In summer, when they visit us, there is often no better bed for them than a haystack, and yet they say that they are very happy and have no desire to return to the life of the old country.

The mention of clergymen presupposes public worship, and I can assure my readers that, out of the world though we be, we are not without that privilege. We have no church, it is true, but we have fortnightly visits from the gentlemen mentioned, and service is conducted and the communion administered in one or other of the shanties most conveniently situated. Nothing short of a blizzard keeps our worshippers away from these gatherings. The snow it shall snow, the wind it shall blow, and the thermometer not make up its mind whether to rise to thirty below zero or fall to "forty below;" but still there are bearskins and mufflers and fur caps, and the ponies can find the trails, however hidden; and snowdrifts are mere nothings (on service Sundays). And so our farmers come, three, four, five, and seven miles, to join in the worship of the Lord who loves us all. Of course, there may be delays, and many will be late; but the parson waits, until the tingle of the distant sleigh bells is heard, and the laggards are seen coming between the last bluffs, with signs of a breakdown or an upset, or some such catastrophe born of the rigors of the Canadian winter.

Not only have we "Our Church," so to speak, but we have "Our School." We are proud of our school, and we have reason and justification for the pride. The only rate we have to pay is a rather heavy one we have laid upon ourselves to educate the settlement's children. This has been done to build a school, which we have accomplished by borrowing \$500—i. e., £100—on debentures, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments. We gathered the stones ourselves from the prairie, hauling them with our wagons and oxen; our J. P. and his sons built the school with their own hands; and within the building "young Canada" is being educated. All these details may appear trifling, but it must be remembered that there are hundreds—nay, thousands of such settlements on the Northwest prairies. It is thus a nation is being formed, is concreting itself, so to speak, and the trustees of our schools, our J. P.'s and so on, are creating that municipal life which is the strength of a great nation. Literally, it is but one step from a log hut to Parliament House. I have had a glimpse of electioneering in Canada. I think the public meetings out here are conducted on a better plan than in England. In Canada the opposing candidates attend each others' meetings, and as long a time as one speaks is allowed to his opponent, and the succeeding speakers follow, one on each side alternately, the time at disposal being fairly divided between them. At the finish a show of hands is taken as to the fitness of each candidate. This statement of both sides of the question makes the meeting far more interesting than merely hearing one side, while it offers an excellent opportunity for examining and cross-examining the candidates.

I have given above a short account of life in a Canadian settlement. It is a pleasant life, because it is as free as the air that blows across the prairie. Jack is his own master, and has only himself to consult and to please; and altogether it is a jolly life, notwithstanding that it is devoid of those pleasures and luxuries that constitute life in a great city.—*Cassell's Magazine*.

Seven survey parties are working between Edmonton and Calgary this season, subdividing the townships.

The C. P. R. land department have on exhibition in Winnipeg the exhibit of clays, coal, etc., which was collected at Estevan, on the Souris branch, and which occupied a prominent position in the main building at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Alliance Farming Company in London, Eng., recently, Professor Tanner, the chairman, addressing the meeting at some length, said that the success of the company was due to a happy combination of practical skill and local experience, coupled with a prudent co-operation with capital being brought to bear upon soil of great fertility in a climate especially capable for promoting successful agricultural industries. The quality of the soil in the Qu'Appelle valley, Assiniboia, was, in his opinion, of the highest fertility, and the glorious sunshine and favorable climate contributed very largely to the successful results they had secured. He announced a 20 per cent dividend upon the share capital, and the commencement of a reserve fund.

A veritable family medicine box, *Beecham's Pills*.



## St. John Mission, Qu'Appelle.

By Henry A. Greig.

The work the Bishop of Qu'Appelle has undertaken in this important province of the Dominion is well known to all Churchmen. I was fortunate enough to spend some time at the Bishop's headquarters, and was enabled to see what good work was being done in Assiniboia. Among other points of interest may be mentioned the Agricultural College, which is not sufficiently known or appreciated in Great Britain. The Bishop wishes to attract young Britons to settle, if they so desire, in his diocese, and while they are undecided where to settle and farm, he provides for them a thorough training in the life of a Canadian farmer. The Mission farm, on which the college stands, is 640 acres, fenced; cattle—viz., cows, horses, sheep, pigs, &c., are kept, and the grain and the vegetables common to the country are grown. I may briefly state that the training is thorough. The transition from a comfortable home in these islands to the rough life of a Northwest Canadian farm is often found trying by young men. The change is too sudden, but at the College the transition is gradual, and this is an important point. There is some home life at the College; the students has for comrades young gentlemen; there are the daily services, and the personal influence of the Bishop, which is always a prominent feature in the life led there. My own son was an agricultural student at St. John's College, and I can speak confidently on this point. There is always—except in mid-winter—plenty of work to do; experience to be gained as to treatment of cattle, if the student eventually prefers ranching, and during the winter the cattle require special attention. Owing to the scarcity and dearness of labor, machinery is extensively used in the Northwest, and here again experience is gained. Carpentering, &c., is necessary to be learned, against the time when the novitiate becomes the farmer. Cooking is equally necessary, and in this the student has to take his turn—aye, even to the making of beds and household duties also, a knowledge of which will enable a man to keep his homestead in good order and comfortable. Presuming that the intended farmer takes the trouble to acquaint himself with all these needful items, and is ready after 18 to 24 months to join a farmer for another year or two, in return for his keep and certain wages, he ought to be on the high road to become his own master, and to settle on his own farm. Every male over 18 years of age is entitled to a free grant of a farm of 160 acres, and during his probationary period he is also presumed to have kept his eyes open as to the best district in which to claim his grant, also his own common sense will have told him if he is better suited to cattle farming or for grain growing. He may prefer going further west towards the Rocky Mountains, or may resolve to stick to Assiniboia.

In order to succeed as a farmer the young man should be able to reckon on from £250 to £300. But he may only possess £100 to £150. Here comes in one of the many advantages of having been trained at the College. There are other comrades who have only £100 to £150, so two young men can start together, take two grants of 160 acres each, adjoining one another, and only one set of machinery will be necessary. Also if a student is wishful to join a farmer for another 12 or 18 months' practical experience, the clergy attached to the St. John's Mission can recommend a farm, and know who is wanting such help. Further, if the student's parents or friends send the required capital to the College, the authorities will personally superintend the locality to be chosen, and all the needful details, such as purchase of machinery, &c., to start the young farmer. There is a diocesan magazine published, and in it are notices of young students who wish to join a farmer for the further experience named above. It is really a working scheme in full action, such as to satisfy any anxious and loving parent that his son is not launched haphazard to seek his living.

An ordinary young man ought to learn the farming work in 18 months to two years at the College; say two years more, or for a sharp intelligent youth one year more, with a farmer, and then his own homestead and farm of 160 acres. The fee at the College is £60 for the first year, and £50 for the second year, or £25

if for only six months. During the proposed further period with a farmer, the young man should be at no cost to himself or friends. The cost of an "intermediate passage" from Liverpool to Qu'Appelle station (one mile from the College) is £10; or say, with sleeping car and food on the Canadian Pacific Railway, not more than £17 to the College from Liverpool. Each student has a separate bedroom. There is football, cricket, a tennis court and bathing place. All further particulars, or cost of outfit, will be gladly sent to any parent by the Hon. Secretary, The Eaves, Belvedere, Kent, England—From The Scottish Standard Bearer.

## The Great Mackenzie Basin.

Mr. Joseph Nelson writes from the National Liberal Club, London, Eng., to the Canadian Gazette as follows:—

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, a native of Inverness, born in the year 1783, emigrated to Canada and entered the service of the Northwest Fur Company, and was stationed at Fort Chipewyan, on the shore of Lake Athabasca (lat. 59 degrees N.). On July 3, 1789, he started upon an exploration along the Great Slave River and Lake, and down the river which bears his name to the Arctic Sea. He returned on September 4, and in a second journey, commenced in October, 1793, started from Fort Chipewyan up the Peace River, across the Columbia River, and thence westward to the Pacific Ocean at Cape Mepzies, opposite Queen Charlotte's Island. The narrative of his expeditions was published in London in 1801, and he was rewarded with knighthood for his services. From the period of Mackenzie's discoveries until quite recently no effort was made by the Imperial or Colonial Governments to obtain authentic information as to the resources of this vast region belonging to the British Crown. It remained in the undisturbed possession of the Indian trapper, the Hudson's Bay Fur traders, and the missionaries to the Red Man. The remarkable success which has followed the opening up for settlement of the Northwest Territory led to the Parliament of Canada appointing in 1887 a committee of the Senate to "inquire into and report upon the resources of the Great Mackenzie Basin." After taking a great mass of evidence from men with an extensive knowledge of the country, including Hudson's Bay Company's officials, the eminent geological professors, Messrs. Dawson, Bell, Saunders, Selwyn, and Macoun, missionaries, arctic explorers, the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, late Governor of the Northwest Territory, and others, the committee issued an interim report, 1888, in which they say:—The scope of the committee's inquiry embraced 1,200,000 square miles of territory, and that there is a possible area of 650,000 square miles fitted for the growth of potatoes, 407,000 suitable for barley, and 316,000 suitable for wheat. That there is a pastoral area of 860,000 square miles, 26,000 of which is open prairie with occasional groves, 274,000 square miles, including the prairie, may be considered as arable land. Throughout the arable and pastoral area latitude bears no direct relation to summer isotherms, the spring flowers, and buds of deciduous trees appear as early north of Great Slave Lake (latitude 63 degrees) as at Winnipeg, St. Paul, Kingston, or Ottawa, and earlier on the Peace and Laird and some minor waters, where the climate resembles that of Western Ontario. On the head waters of the Peace, Liard and Peel rivers there are from 150,000 to 200,000 square miles which may be considered auriferous, and that silver, copper and other valuable minerals, abound in inexhaustible quantities. Evidence submitted to the committee pointed to the existence in the Athabasca and Mackenzie Valleys to the most extensive petroleum field in America, if not in the whole world. The committee recommend the Dominion Government should reserve 40,000 square miles of the petroleum field, as it will probably reach, in the near future, an enormous value, and rank among the chief assets of the Dominion. There is an immense lignite (coal) formation covering an area of upwards of 100,000 square miles which is exposed on the banks of the rivers, showing seams of great thickness. Wheat ripens as far north as Fort Simpson (lat. 63 deg.), and the lands in the valleys of the Peace, Peel and Liard Rivers are said to be exceedingly fertile. The region is fairly wooded, and will afford an ample supply of all the requirements necessary for the settlement of the country. Fish and large and small game exist in boundless quantities.

Access to this immense region has become a matter of the greatest ease by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway; passengers can now travel by railway without interruption from Halifax in Nova Scotia to Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan River, from where there is a waggon-road of 90 miles to Athabasca Landing, on the Athabasca River, where the Hudson's Bay Company have a steamer navigating this river for nearly 300 miles. With the exception of two rapids, one on the Athabasca of 60 miles, and the other on the Great Slave River, of about 10 miles, connection can be made with the Great Mackenzie River, which runs uninterruptedly for 1,200 miles to the Arctic Sea. The committee say evidence was given before them showing that the difficulties of these rapids can be overcome by the construction of tramways along the banks of the respective rivers. For many years to come the Canadian Pacific Railway, by being extended from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, will afford an ample outlet for the produce of the petroleum fields in the Athabasca Valley. By this line (the Canadian Pacific) petroleum can be sent west to the Pacific coast and east over the whole prairie region. The evidence given before the committee by Professors Dawson, Bell, and others, was that the petroleum existing in the Athabasca and Mackenzie Valleys is practically inexhaustible, and that gold miners on the Peace River are making from \$15 to \$20 a day by washing the sand. Further evidence by way of supplement to the committee's interim report has lately been issued by the Dominion Government, which confirms in all essential particulars the evidence given in the report of 1888. All the witnesses concur in describing the country as exceedingly healthy, some describing it a veritable paradise, and others as the finest climate in the world. The summer route from England to this great and interesting region can be accomplished with great ease and pleasure in about 16 days, and at a moderate cost, by taking steamer from Liverpool to Montreal, thence by rail to Lake Huron, thence by steamer to Port Arthur, thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, thence by coach to Athabasca Landing. Excellent refreshments can be had either on board the railways or the steamers, and at the various stations along the lines of railway. A more interesting and healthy summer tour is not to be found in the whole world.

## Oil in the Edmonton District.

For years past reports have been spread from time to time, regarding the presence of asphalt and petroleum tar in the country surrounding Edmonton, and a good deal of time and money has been expended in the hitherto vain effort to locate the actual springs. Indian stories were told of springs of black mud here and there, but none of these stories could be traced up to actual fact. The Indian who knew the place was dead, or the one who had heard of it was unable to find it, or the spring having been found, it was only black mud and not the wished for petroleum. Color was lent to these reports by the known facts regarding the vast petroleum deposits on the Athabasca, which might easily extend to underlie the Edmonton district; by the fact that limestone boulders saturated with petroleum tar in a hard dry state were frequently found on the river bars, and by the further facts that in the valley of a creek, about 60 miles southwest of Edmonton large boulders or broken pieces of sandstone saturated with tar were found, and a similar find was made at Pigeon lake. The weak point of these discoveries was that, although beyond all question the tar was there, being only in loose moveable pieces of stone, no clue was given as to the locality of the spring from which it came. A local company was formed to bore for oil at the creek mentioned, but the drill procured was unsuited for the purpose, and soon broke, and boring was abandoned. This was the last attempt that was made to find oil until recently. Rumors had been gathering ever since spring opened as to the existence of a most peculiar spring north of St. Albert, and Mr. P. Daly recently drove out to the place about 22 miles distant to investigate. On his return he brought with him a number of pieces of earth or mud saturated with tar so as to be quite flexible and a pan full of the tar itself in a semi-liquid state, taken out of a hole which he caused to be dug to a depth of about five feet. Apparently the tar had exuded through a crack in the ground, saturating the surface earth and being itself hardened by the process.



About two feet below the surface the first pure liquid tar was found in what appeared like pockets as far as the digging was carried. The color of the tar is black with a very slight brownish tinge. It is of the consistency and has very much of the smell of ordinary coal tar. In every way it exactly resembles the tar found on the Athabasca, which has been pronounced by geologists to be the product of petroleum beds. The tar burns rapidly in a fire, giving off smoke and a smell exactly like petroleum. Whether or not the tar is a sure indication of a profitable petroleum field, there is no doubt of the genuineness of the find, and as little that it is not confined to that single locality.—Edmonton Bulletin.

### Wild Fruits.

No part of the world has a greater abundance of wild fruits than the Edmonton district. The Saskatoon is perhaps the berry of the Saskatchewan. The bush is found everywhere throughout this district, in open ground or in woods, wherever the land is dry and mellow. It varies in height from three to 20 feet, attaining the latter height only when growing amongst large timber. In spring, while the leaves of other trees and bushes come out slowly, the Saskatoon covers almost every hill side and fills every clump of woods with its white flowers, and makes the air delicious with its sweet scent. The wood of the bush or tree is elastic and hard, and the bark thin, somewhat resembling the blue beech of Ontario. In this country, where large trees of hardwood are unknown, it supplied the Indians with the material for their bows. The berry somewhat resembles the universally known blue berry in color, size and taste, but is larger, firmer and with a stronger and finer flavor. For eating fresh, drying for winter use, or making wine of, they cannot be excelled, but, strange to say, they do not stand cooking well, and are therefore thought lightly of by many housewives. When cooked they lose their peculiar flavor, the skins thicken and become leathery and tasteless. They ripen in early August, and in years of abundance can be gathered anywhere and everywhere, in pailfuls, bagfuls, barrelfuls and wagon loads. Only occasionally, however, are they so abundant. The blossoms come out so early in the season that they are apt to be pinched by frost. As they all blossom at once, and as a very slight frost will kill the blossoms, they either give a full crop or no crop at all. This year the backwardness of the spring prevented them from coming out too early. The Saskatoon grows well under cultivation, and can be made a beautiful little ornamental tree.

Other early blossoming berries are the black currant and gooseberry. Both grow abundantly here. Of the currant there are two varieties, one growing on dry land in woods, and the other growing only in swamps. The former is practically the cultivated black currant of the east, the only difference being that the berries are if anything larger and their flavor finer. The swamp variety grows on little bushes not more than a foot high. The berry is not so large as the high bush variety, and it has a strange, almost bitter taste. Both varieties produce every year as a rule, but are only found in localities suited to their growth. The low bush variety is most abundant, but least valuable. The high bush improves with transplanting and cultivation, and thrives luxuriantly without particular care. There are many varieties of gooseberries, and the bushes of one or another of the varieties are found almost everywhere, but they do not bear abundantly as a rule. One of the varieties, a small bush without prickles, which has been tried in cultivation, has given an abundant yield of large, smooth, oval, finely flavored berries. But this is the only one that has given satisfaction. The common prickly gooseberry bush, bearing prickly berries, which is most frequently met with, does not fruit well, either growing wild or in cultivation.—Edmonton Bulletin.

### Six Weeks in the Rockies.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived in Calgary recently from Donald, B.C. He and his party outfitted at Morley, and leaving there June 8, passed through the foothills and out to the Red Deer, and entered the Rocky mountains through the gap of the Red Deer; thence crossed two divides to the North Saskatchewan, reaching it at a point called the Kootenay

plain. Thence he came east down the Saskatchewan to its gap. Here he commenced working out the geological survey and map of that section, working west to the summit of the Rockies, examining a large number of the finest glaciers in the mountains, including the Saskatchewan glacier, which is the source of the main branch of the North Saskatchewan, and which is moving at the rate of 18 inches a day. Thence the party passed down a lake at the foot of this glacier; then passed up the branch of the Saskatchewan which leads into Howse pass; then crossing the divide, the party struck the Blacberry and followed it to the Columbia. Following the Blacberry the party encountered great difficulties in their way. An old trail had been obliterated in most places, windfalls, high water and difficult canyons on the river added to their troubles. Their horses were nearly starved for want of feed. The party reached the C. P. R. a little south of Donald, and followed it up to Donald. The party, which left Morley June 8, came out at Donald eight weeks later, without having heard a word from the outside world. They lost no horses, and notwithstanding the difficulties encountered they got through all right. Mr. McConnell went to Calgary to refit; and after doing so left for the Big Bend of the Columbia.

The plans for land and registration offices at Edmonton show a building fronting on Victoria street about 65 feet in length, with basement, ground floor and attic. The basement is the full size of the building. The ground floor is divided between the land agency, registration office and crown timber agency.

The Edmonton Bulletin says Robt. Kerr, who has taken a claim on Battle river below Dried Meat lake, confirms the report published some time ago as to the value of a mineral spring discovered there. He has been informed by several of the residents that they have received very great benefit for rheumatic troubles from the use of the water. The water is not clear. It has some dark colored matter in it resembling soot and ashes, and has a strong, somewhat sulphurous smell. Mr. Kerr did not taste it, but it gives a most refreshing feeling to the hands, if washed in it. There are several springs of the same nature in the vicinity.

Messrs. W. and A. W. Moore, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, U. S. A., who have been making a tour of the Northwest with the New England delegates, passed through Winnipeg recently en route home. They were enthusiastic in their praise of the fertility and resources of the country, and call the Alberta district a paradise. They unhesitatingly declared it to be superior to anything they have ever seen, being absolutely without a defect for agricultural purposes, cattle raising, etc. Many people are going in there from the Dakotas, and many more are preparing to follow them. The Messrs. Moore are returning for their families, and will locate at Edmonton. They expect many New England farmers will accompany them.

The increase of German settlement in Edmonton district this year has been enormous. Last year the Dunmore colony of about 200 arrived in May. They divided and formed five settlements, on Stony Plain, at Riviere Qui Barre, on Beaver Hills, on Rabbit Hill and on Peace Hill Plain. The settlers in each of these districts were well pleased with their locations and so informed their friends by letter, and as soon as spring opened these friends began flocking in, by train and team. The Stony Plain settlement alone has now over 60 families, that at Rabbit Hill over 50, that on the Beaver Hills, below Fort Saskatchewan, not less than 25, and Peace Hills Plain at least as many. And they are still coming from Southern Manitoba, from Waterloo, Ontario, from Minnesota and from Europe direct.

### The North Country.

But little definite knowledge has yet been gathered about the country north of the Saskatchewan river, but enough has been made known during the last few years to dispel many of the false ideas held about this great region. The popular idea throughout Canada regarding the north country is certainly far astray. It is not many years ago that Manitoba and the adjoining territory to the west was considered almost uninhabitable. When the true nature of the country, its soil, climate and resources became known, the Dominion of Canada

assumed an importance in the minds of the people which they had never dreamed of before. We believe there is even a greater surprise in store for the people when a fuller knowledge has been gained about the country north of the Saskatchewan. Explorations made of late have already had the effect of dispelling much ignorance concerning this vast region, but we are only beginning to get our eyes open as to the great heritage which the Dominion has in the north. Lieutenant Colonel Butler, C.B., F.R.G.S., says:—

"Standing at the junction of the two Saskatchewan (the centre point of the Prince Albert district), the traveller sees to the north and east the dark ranks of a great forest, while to the south and west begin the endless prairies of the middle continent. Now, if we take a line from here and continue it on through the very rich and fertile country lying 20 to 30 miles north of Carleton, we will be passing through about the centre of the true fertile belt. The fertile belt has been defined as being bounded on the north by the North Saskatchewan river. It will yet be found that there are 10 acres of fertile land lying north of the North Saskatchewan for every one acre lying south of it."

The opinion of this great explorer is valuable, and must not be taken as a random assertion. Just think of it! 10 acres of good land north to one south of the North Saskatchewan! If the country were equally valuable north and south of the great river we would have a vast heritage to the north, but this explorer estimates that the country to the north has ten times the value of that to the south. This is certainly wonderful, and almost beyond the comprehension of many Canadians who are steeped in the popular ignorance about our great north land. This ignorance has been dispelled concerning the country south of the Saskatchewan, and it will soon be dispelled as regards the country to the north.

The vastness of the territory north of the North Saskatchewan River is a matter about which many are ignorant. It contains lakes of 10,000 to 12,000 square miles in size. Rivers which are measured in length by thousands of miles, the Mackenzie River being 2,500 miles in length, and vast areas of agricultural, grazing, timber and mineral lands. The greatest petroleum beds in the world are probably those north of the Saskatchewan. There are great areas of coal lands, while gold, iron and many other minerals are known to exist. All the northern lakes and rivers swarm with valuable food fishes, the whitefish being specially abundant and of fine quality. The total area of the country north of the North Saskatchewan is over 2,000,000 square miles. The area of the Austrian empire is 240,000; France is 204,000; German empire, 211,000; Spain, 197,000; United Kingdom, 121,000 square miles. These five great empires combined make up less than one half of the area of the country north of the North Saskatchewan. If therefore, only a small portion of the total is adapted to settlement, there will be room for many millions of inhabitants in such portion.

The country immediately to the north and east of Prince Albert is a great forest region of valuable timber land, interspersed with rich hay meadows. This must become the centre of a great lumbering industry in time. The soil is good, and when cleared of timber, will be valuable for farming and stock raising; The Shell river country north and east of Prince Albert is a large prairie region, having very rich soil, and is well adapted to general agriculture. Some settlers are already crossing to the north side of the river, both for farming and ranching—stock raising—and in time Prince Albert will probably have as large a population to the north as to the south. A road has been cut from Prince Albert northward a distance of about 125 miles, to Montreal lake for freighting purposes. From the latter lake there is a water route via Churchill river by open boat to Hudson's Bay. Some fine whitefish and trout are brought to Prince Albert from the lakes. There are no civilized settlements in the district referred to, but there are a number of Indian settlements and trading posts at points between Prince Albert and Churchill, on Hudson's Bay. Some missions have also been established among the Indians. At Stanley mission a fine church of the Episcopal denomination has been established, and it has a large congregation of Indian adherents. Part of the material for the church, such as the stained glass windows, etc., was brought from England, via Hudson's Bay. The lumber was sawn by hand on the spot. The country through to Hudson's Bay becomes rocky some distance beyond Montreal lake, and is supposed to be valuable in minerals.—Commercial.

Postmaster Foster of Lubec, Me., writes that after the Grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla brought him out of a feeble, nervous condition, into complete strength and health.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## A Word of Warning.

As a great number of people of every condition in life will probably arrive in the Okanagan country from this time on, it is only right and just to sound a word of warning to what may be called the poorer class of settlers who may come into the district with the intention of taking up land. We are far from believing that all the land available or suitable for settlement in this part of the interior has already been acquired. That such is not the case is amply proven by the fact that pre-emptions are being continually taken up by new comers. It is, however, difficult for a new-comer to know where to look for the kind of land he requires, as little or no information can be given him in the government office. For the past four years or more the same information has necessarily been given to inquirers by the government officials—that they know of “no land open for pre-emption in the district,” or something equally discouraging. Much comment has been made on the subject, especially as it is a notorious fact that even during the past year several thousand acres have been purchased or pre-empted. It is, however, equally impossible for the government agents to directly locate settlers on unsurveyed land as it is ridiculous to suppose that they should personally prospect the district to find land suitable for pre-emption. The fault lies with the past system, and not with the officials who have to administer the land act. When the government surveys about to be undertaken have been completed, it will be in the power of land office employees to point out suitable locations on a map, but not before. At present, intending homesteaders or pre-emptors have to find vacant lands as best they can, and unless aided by old settlers well acquainted with the various outlying portions of the district, often fail to do so. In any case care should be taken to see the land intended to be taken up, and not depend implicitly on agents at the coast or elsewhere who point out land on paper and offer to locate settlers on payment of a fee. As we have said before, we have every reason to believe that in various parts of the district land exists that is certainly desirable to be acquired; but it is not only necessary that the settler should find it and judge as to its merits himself, but also that he should be prepared to work on and improve it before expecting to make a livelihood therefrom. There is absolutely no room in this portion of the interior for that very common type—the man who wants to take up “200 or 300 acres of prairie land near Vernon, Enderby or some other town, all ready for the plow,” and who expects to get it at \$1.00 per acre. There is, however, a very wide field open to the new-comer who is able to purchase a small tract of land and cultivate it thoroughly; and a great deal of the best land, both in Spallumcheen and Okanagan, can be acquired at a very reasonable figure.—Vernon News.

## Homesteading in the Forty-Mile Belt.

Since the recent order-in-council throwing open the agricultural land in the Kamloops agency for homestead entry, numerous enquiries have been made to number of acres obtainable, the price, what kind of land it is, and how to apply. The

land in question lies within the 40-mile railway belt (20 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific) from Drynock, 79 miles west of Kamloops, to the eastern boundary of the Province at Stephen, a distance of 347 miles. It is mostly mountainous and heavily timbered, but we are not certain whether timber lands are included, as the order mentions only agricultural land. There are several fertile valleys and slopes where water is plentiful and the soil a rich virgin black loam. At other places, such as Revelstoke, where the soil is lighter and sandier, monster potatoes and other roots are grown. From the sheltered position and very mild winters of these mountain valleys and also judging from the abundance of wild berries which cover the bushes in the fall, it would be safe to affirm that fruitgrowing must be a success. The quantity of land to be allotted to each settler (British subject over 18) is 160 acres, or a quarter section. As to the price, Section 10 of the “Regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands

the lake to Fraser river, some six miles. It is claimed the water of this lake is nowhere more than four feet deep. The Lake covers an area of 11,000 acres for which the company paid \$7.50 an acre. After running off the water, they intend to divide the land up in small tracts, for which they expect to realize at least \$50 an acre. Sumas is a large fertile valley embracing about 50,000 acres. Hops do well and there are some large yards in the northern part of the valley. This is also a most excellent grass and stock region. In the western portion of the valley the settlers are principally new-comers, and are hard at work clearing and improving their hillside and valley farms. Considerable attention is being paid to fruitgrowing, and very many young trees are being set out.

At a special meeting of the Delta council, A. Philip, on behalf of a syndicate formed for the purpose of dyking and draining the land along the shores of Mud Bay, submitted plans and profiles of a proposed dyke.

The dyke is to be built of timber with heavy main piles driven 10 feet apart braced by solid timber bearings bolted, and with a slope to a close facing of piles 12x4 well driven into the ground with a facing of 12 feet towards the water and an earthwork 30 feet wide at the base by 12 feet at the top, calculated to be used as a roadway, or if necessary, for railway purposes, at an elevation of 7½ feet above the highest known tide. About 6,000 acres of alluvial land can be reclaimed and brought under cultivation by means of the proposed work. This land which in common with the other Delta lands is of vast natural richness, will be of great value for agricultural purposes. The cost of the work is estimated at about \$200,000. The company will not ask for any bonus but propose that the municipality take up a certain portion of the shares.—Commercial.

## The Export Fish Trade.

The present season, every one had made up his mind, was going to be an off year in the salmon trade, partially because the run of the fish was expected to be light and partially because the foreign market was already overstocked in such a way as to render it inadvisable for canners to make anything more than a very short pack. But though this is the case, the fishing industry, particularly of the Fraser River, is not to be a dead one this season, as the demand for fresh Pacific coast salmon, which has been continually making advances, bids fair to be much more than ordinarily large. Not a few refrigerator cars have already gone along, and these bid fair to be still more numerous as the season advances, the indications being that previous shipments both in quantity and value will be completely eclipsed. Not only are the fish being sent to Canadian points, but English and American markets are gladly receiving them, and the business, properly handled, is one that, to all appearances, has come to be a permanent one. Then for the halibut trade there is very considerable opening, so that while canners are resting, fishermen need not be idle, and the additional licenses which they have secured will be worth considerable to them. Canned salmon, it is announced, is looking up, and if the packers are not led away into putting up too many, they and their agents will have the market as they want it.—Commercial Journal.

Hood's Pills have won high praise for their prompt and efficient yet easy action.



THE CITY HALL, VICTORIA.

in the 40-mile railway belt of British Columbia” says:—“Dominion lands shall be open for homesteading and purchase at such price and on such terms as may be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council, provided no purchase shall be permitted at a less price than \$5 an acre.” From this it will be seen the minimum price has been fixed at \$5 an acre. Pre-emption will not be granted by the Dominion Government. Intending settlers shall make application to the Department of Interior, Ottawa, or to the Dominion Lands Agent, Kamloops, B. C.—Kootenay Star.

## Land Reclamation by Dyking.

There are now four dyking projects under way in as many municipalities in British Columbia. Pitt Meadows, Richmond, Delta and Sumas. The Lumsden Bros., of Sumas Prairie, will soon begin draining Sumas lake, by cutting a channel from



## Life in British Columbia.

By Mrs. Alice Boddington, of Hatzic, B. C.

So much interest has been aroused lately in British Columbia, that I think a brief account of the experience of a four years' settler may have some interest. Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, in their delightful "Northwest Passage by Land," writing twenty-six years ago about this colony, give it as their opinion that the extent of agriculture in British Columbia is very limited indeed. The "delta of the Fraser," they say, "is covered almost entirely with dense forest, and exposed to the summer floods: it is a country of rocks, gravel, and shingle." This, so far as it applies to the Lower Fraser valley, of which alone I have had any experience, is, I hope to show, a hasty and erroneous observation. True, the forests are there, and in low-lying lands the summer floods; but the soil is rich, and the country asks only for willing hands to make it the orchard of Canada. The colony is still in its infancy; little developed, reminding one of what England must have been at the time of the Roman rule; but, notwithstanding this somewhat forbidding introduction, I have little but good to say of the country and climate. The soil, where the forest has been cleared away, or where prairie lands subject to inundation by summer floods have been dyked, is marvellously fertile, rich in all the products of England, but producing a luxuriance of growth which makes one feel it is an England which has drifted south. The country is indeed specially adapted to the culture of all fruits of a temperate climate—apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches and small fruits—across the boundary (49th parallel), in the American State of Washington, the soil and climate being precisely the same as this; the culture of hops is carried on with the greatest success, and hop growing lands command a high price.

Along the right bank of the Fraser, at Wharlock, Mission, and Hatzic are "benches" of rich alluvial soil rising from the river, and with a full southern exposure. These flat stretches of land, with the hills sloping from them to the river, are peculiarly suited for fruitgrowing; their southern aspect during the long summers of British Columbia, the shelter from cold north winds afforded by the hills above them, and the rich detritus left by the river in former ages, combine to make a perfectly desirable region for the fruit-grower. The market for fruit is practically unlimited; not only are the towns of Vancouver and New Westminster capable of taking all that is grown in the valley of the Fraser at present, but their is an immense and ever-increasing demand for fruit from all parts of the great Northwest, from Alberta to Manitoba. California and Oregon chiefly supply both Vancouver and the Northwest at present, but that is only a temporary expedient, until British Columbia can develop her orchards. Until the Canadian Pacific Railway came to this province she was cut off from all markets; hence the utter stagnation in which she existed till a few years ago, and the necessity there has been for a fresh start in every enterprise requiring capital and energy, now that her markets are limitless.

British Columbia grows excellent wheat, chiefly in the "Upper Country," which, like the Lower Fraser Valley, is being rapidly developed. The best flour we can buy here comes from the Spallumcheen Valley; and the Okanagan district, where the Earl of Aberdeen has lately made extensive purchases, has fine wheat-growing land. In the Shushwap Lakes of this district salmon find their way from the Pacific, two hundred miles distant. Whether wheat will ever be one of the principal agricultural products of British Columbia seems doubtful; not from any want of excellence in the wheat, but on account of the unlimited supply of that cereal of the finest quality from Manitoba and the Northwest, which can grow little else to an advantage. It seems probable, therefore, that the cereals of the Northwest will be exchanged for the fruit and fish of this province. Root crops flourish remarkably well on the Lower Fraser; potatoes grow luxuriously; mangolds, beets, turnips, &c., attain such an enormous size in some localities as to be hardly recognisable.

Until the Canadian Pacific Railway came as a life-giving artery connecting British Columbia with the rest of the empire, the province languished. The gold-diggers came in thousands some 30 years ago, and mostly departed as they came, leaving the country no richer for their presence. A few hundreds of the many thousands remained. Most

of the settlers lived with Indian women and reared half-breed families. They lived in rough—very rough—plenty, and had, or felt, no incentive to improvement. Their lands are gradually being bought by energetic farmers from Eastern Canada, whilst the English element is becoming very strong. The nature of the country was alone sufficient to prevent the development of British Columbia whilst she was cut off from the rest of the Empire. The lower country is clothed in every spot not exposed to floods with tremendous timber, and the labor and expense of clearing could only be repaid by access to ready markets for produce. These, I have already shown, the Lower Fraser Valley now has, Vancouver springing from the nucleus of the tiny hamlet of Granville, is now a city of some 17,000 inhabitants. Her situation as a great commercial centre is unrivalled. She has in Burrard Inlet a land-locked harbour 12 miles long and affording safe anchorage in every part, and in English Bay a breakwater only is required to make a second splendid harbour; the development of this latter is fully planned, and only requires time to carry it out. Japan is now only 10 days away, and what this means in the way of commercial development for British Columbia and Canada generally, it is unnecessary to say. \* \* \*

The country at the present time is in need of both capital and labor. Capital, which eagerly flows into the unsafe South American Republics, has, for some inscrutable reason, hitherto fought shy of British Columbia. Yet a country whose cultivation pays so well that the farmer can afford to borrow on mortgage at 9 per cent, where small sums can be let on good security at 12 per cent, where land has a fashion of doubling, and often more than doubling, in value within a year, is a country that might tempt capitalists.

For persons only possessing a small capital, say from \$2,500 to \$5,000, (£500 to £1,000), the fertility of the soil and excellence of the markets afford the promise of very profitable investment. A great difficulty and drawback \* \* \* in the development of British Columbia is the scarcity and dearth of labor. Every white man resident in the country districts is either in possession of a quarter section—160 acres—of his own, or hopes soon to be in possession of land. Practically at the busy times of the year—haymaking and harvest time—white labor is often unobtainable. A man may come to work for a few days or a week or two if he requires a little money for some purpose; but he leaves you without ceremony, with all your crops on the ground, if he has gained the sum he has set his mind on. It is perfectly useless to bring laborers or servants out from England; the men leave you to get land of their own, and the women get about half a dozen offers of marriage directly they show their faces at church or chapel, or at a country picnic. Age appears to make no more difference to their charms than it did to Cleopatra's—charms, indeed, such as time cannot easily wither—for they are women, so presumably they can bake, brew, mend, milk, churn, and thereby prove themselves inestimable treasures in a settler's homestead.

The work of developing the country has, in point of fact, to be done by the much-abused Chinaman. The working man, not content with his enormous wages, would like them to be yet higher; and he detests the Chinaman for working at a lower rate than himself. Yet Ah-Sin and Hop-Li and his fellows do work which the white man will not do. They are the universal washerman; they raise excellent vegetables on unpromising scraps of land; they do the roughest railway work and much of the heaviest clearing; they make excellent domestic servants; in short they are invaluable in the present stage of the colony, and their real demerits may be summed up in one word—jealousy. We have employed Chinaman in clearing for many months, and have found them—though not such quick workers as the whitemen—untiringly industrious, quiet, honest and steady.

One word as to the way in which land may be obtained. To the best of my knowledge, the pre-empting of land has lately been entirely done away within the province, and all land has to be bought at prices varying according to its quality, from \$1 up to \$5 (4s. to £1). This regulation seems a judicious one, in view of the great rise in value of land all over the province. Land on the Lower Fraser, within a few miles of rail or river, is all taken up, and is held at varying prices, according to its proximity to the great market afforded by Vancouver, its exceptional fertility or causes, into which a gambling element enters, such as the chance of a new line of railway running through the property, the prospective rise of new towns,

&c., &c. Almost fabulous prices have been realised in this way, and, one may safely say, will still be realised for many years to come.

The question of climate is one of great importance to the intending settler, and on this point British Columbia can compare favourably with any other colony, as possessing a climate particularly suited to English people. Again, here—as with the vegetation—pre-emption means the right of a quarter section of land at the price of a dollar an acre on certain conditions as to residence and cultivation. One is reminded constantly of England, an England which has drifted a little to the south. The summers are peculiarly delightful, and as one looks back upon them they seem to stretch from early April to the end of October. Sunshine and rain alternate, but there are long weeks of brilliant sunshine, and the rain comes as a welcome visitant to refresh all the vegetation. For six weeks or two months after Christmas—seldom longer—comes what is known as the "cold snap"; frost and snow and sharp winds from the Rockies. No time of the year, however, is healthier. We had a peculiarly severe winter for British Columbia; the Fraser was frozen over till the first week in March, and we were introduced to two genuine blizzards, but during the whole of that time not one of us had a cold or cough. It is a matter of common experience that persons who have suffered from bronchitis or "winter cough" in England, lose these complaints on the Pacific Coast. In England I suffered from colds and coughs during almost the entire year. Now I hardly know what it is to have a cold or cough. People with asthma, however, do not appear to be benefited.

British Columbia is fortunate in possessing very few noxious reptiles or insects. The mosquito is an odious pest for about two months in the summer, and is by no means to be explained away or defended. Old settlers, however, say that they are "nothing to what they used to be," and, doubtless, as the country becomes cleared and drained they will give us as little trouble as our English gnats. No noxious reptile exists in the Lower Fraser Valley. The splendid mountain sheep and goats are the first to fly from the neighborhood of all settlements. The rivers, lakes, and seas of British Columbia swarm with fish, of which the most valuable are the salmon, cod, and halibut, and for these, too, an unlimited market is to be had in the Northwest. The salmon and trout have the bad taste to refuse to take a fly, and for this reason (in popular belief) England gave up Oregon. The noble lord who then represented Britain on this coast reported home that the "country was perfectly worthless, for the salmon wouldn't even take a fly." However that may be, no more cruel crime against a colony was ever committed than that suffered by Canada when the British Government allowed Oregon and Washington to be lost to her for ever.

## British Columbia Notes.

A large number of settlers are going into the Chilcote country this year.

A big strike of silver has been made near the Bear lake and in the region about the small lakes. It assays 93 ounces and the ledge is said to be 11 feet wide.

Quite a number of possible investors, laborers and prospectors are now making for Cariboo, hope being entertained of a considerable revival of mining in that once busy district. Some, no doubt, of the movement is induced by expectation of the early introduction of railway facilities and it yet remains to be seen whether the renewal is likely to be fairly permanent, or merely a temporary boom.

Major Clarke, formerly of Winnipeg, has recently arrived in Victoria from England, as the representative of the company which is interested in the settlement of crofters on the coast. One of the last acts of the Imperial government, before dissolution, was to pass an act confirming the legislation of the British Columbia government in regard to the crofters scheme, but shortly afterwards Premier Robson became ill, and the negotiations for the organization of the company were not completed. Some details had to be carried out. The death of Mr. Robson followed and a new government came into existence in British Columbia. Major Clarke hopes to complete the arrangements during his present visit.



### Capital for Kootenay.

The Spokane, Washington, Review says:—Mr. C. M. Parker, the general manager of the West Kootenay Mining Company, has just returned from Kootenay lake, where he was joined by Mr. Mr. W. H. Lynch, vice-president of the company, just returned from the east, where he has been for some months interesting eastern capital in the development of Kootenay mines. Development work is being prosecuted by the company on the Thor, which is the south extension of the great Skyline mine. Mr. Parker reports the prospects of Hot Springs camp very satisfactory, especially the dry ore properties, such as the Skyline, Number One, etc. The camp is somewhat inactive at present, but this fact is due to causes easily explained. It is a time for transition from the prospecting stage to that of extensive development and mining activity. The incoming of new and heavier machinery is an encouraging sign. The machinery for the Neosho has arrived, and the road is being rapidly completed to the Skyline, with a view to bringing in the new machinery expected for that property.

Mr. Lynch has been making preparations for a large party of capitalists which are coming west under his auspices in August or September. Mr. Parker reports a very notable strike on the Dictator which had been made the very morning of his visit to that property, Tuesday last. It is a large body of dry ore, showing very rich in silver, much of it visible. It is one of those strikes almost as important to the camp as it is gratifying to the owners. Spokane parties own this property. Mr. Parker brought down a very fine specimen from this property. Mr. Lynch has been absent from Spokane about 15 months, most of the time in eastern Canada, where he has worked incessantly to interest capital in mines in this section. He delivered many lectures and wrote columns for the press. The capitalists of that section were slow to take hold, having had experience with wild-cat schemes, but after months of hard work Mr. Lynch was successful and secured a large amount of capital. He will hereafter devote his entire attention to mining, and will leave in a few days for the Kootenay district to remain until September.

The last issue of the Nelson Miner has the following:—W. H. Lynch, president of the Kootenay Mining and Investment Company, passed through Nelson on his way to Ainsworth on Friday. Mr. Lynch has busied himself in the eastern centers for 12 months talking and writing up west Kootenay. So much so that down there he has been nicknamed "the Kootenay Crank." There are about 2,000 Kootenay cranks in this country, so Mr. Lynch won't be so lonesome out here as he was back east.

### British Columbia Notes.

A number of buildings have been erected at Nakusp, Upper Arrow Lake.

Buildings to the value of \$1,197,800 are being erected in Vancouver this year.

About 8,000 sheep have been brought down from Chilcoten and are feeding along the Hot creek range.

T. J. Keeling & Son, fruit growers on Anvil Island, Howe Sound, are putting in plant for jam making.

The Empire Mutual Loan & Investment Co., with a capital of \$10,000,000 and headquarters at Vancouver, has been incorporated.

Fruit growing on the Islands in the neighborhood of Plumper's Pass is steadily increasing, and already the annual product is worth a considerable sum to the settlers.

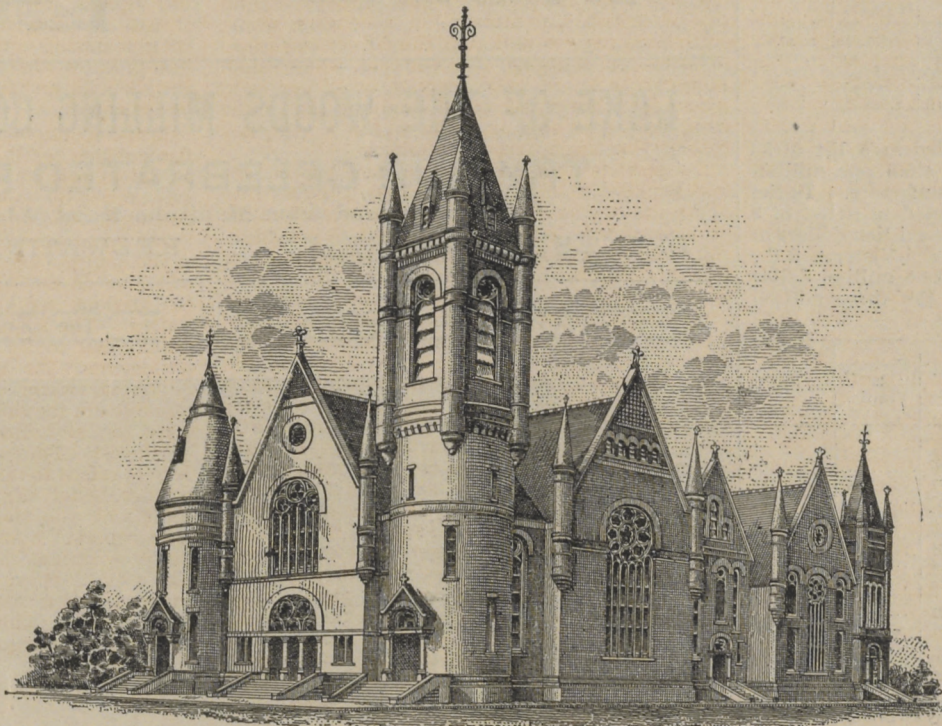
Hill Bros. intend starting a saw mill with a capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 feet a day on Wilson Creek, near Eldorado City, West Kootenay. Lumber there at present is \$100 a thousand feet.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued to the South Fork Hydraulic and Mining Company. The amount of capital is \$150,000. The principal place of business of the company is at Quesnelle Forks, B. C.

The fruit growers of Yale are beginning to find a good market for their produce among the mining camps in Kootenay. The diversity of British Columbia resources is only just commencing to open paths for extraordinary developments in every part of the Province.

During the year ended June 30, 1892, 553 vessels cleared from Nanaimo, of the tonnage of 470,151 tons. The sick mariners' dues collected there were larger than in all the other ports of the province, and were only exceeded in the Dominion, by Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Montreal and Quebec.

The Tulameen Hydraulic Co., at Eagle Creek, have organized and appointed Mr. Wells as superintendent. They are opening their claim in good shape. Their principal object was to obtain platinum, but they got a large proportion of gold, and it is likely to be more successful as a gold than a platinum mine.



METHODIST CHURCH, VICTORIA.

News from the interior continues of a pleasant and encouraging character, new finds, investments and developments, are reported from all sides. Some very rich strikes, both in coal and precious minerals, are reported from Kamloops and vicinity, which, if one quarter as good as reported, will bring that section into prominence.

Mr. Aitken, a British expert, who has come out to examine the Thunder Hill and other mines, says of that property:—"There is an enormous body of ore there; it only requires time and capital to make this mine a big producer." Instead of a 50 ton concentrator, as formerly arranged, Mr. Aitken intends to erect one of 200 tons daily capacity.

The B. C. Government has appointed Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition as follows:—Chas. E. Law, Kootenay, is commissioner for the mineral exhibit, Jas. C. Anderson, statistician, for Vancouver Island, A. H. B. McGowan, secretary of Vancouver Board of Trade, and E. H. Hutchinson, Ladner's Landing, commissioners for the mainland.

Major Vaughan, coal expert and mining engineer, after looking over the Guerin prospects near Kamloops, applied for a coal prospecting lease on 1,200 acres, and has set a force of men at work running an incline. He has great encouragement in the little work already done, finding two twelve inch,

one eight inch, and several smaller veins, which he is following with the belief they will soon unite in one vein.

Fruit preserving and jam manufacturing is becoming an important industry in B. C. The B. C. Fruit Canning & Coffee Co., at Vancouver, has been so successful that it is increasing its capital to \$50,000. It already employs over 50 hands. This year the Co. have put up from 75 to 100 tons of tomatoes alone. Besides this company there are the Fraser Valley Fruit Canning Company, the Okell and Morris Company, and a cannery now being built in the Okanagan district.

An experiment of much interest to fruit growers will be made by Chairman Cunningham, B. C. Horticultural Board, this fall. He believes the common Scotch or English gooseberry will, if grafted on Oregon stock, produce a fruit of good quality and not be subject to mildew as are too generally at present the English and Scotch varieties introduced into B. C. If Mr. Cunningham's hope be realized, a small fruit of great value will be successfully acclimatized.

The new Vancouver Coal Co. has declared a dividend for the half year just ended at 1½ per cent, making altogether with the previous half-yearly one 4 per cent for the year. This is, considering recent low prices and weak demand for coal, a very fair result, quite as good as anyone could reasonably have expected. The output for the half year was 204,890 tons, against 253,000 the previous six months, and the profit made nearly £7,800. The directorate have resolved with a view to extend operations to issue £20,000 or nearly \$100,000 worth of 6 per cent debentures.

Mr. Vickers, D. L. S., has issued a report as to the land he has lately been surveying for the government in the Kamloops district. He regards it as—with the exception of the noted Spallumcheen Valley—an essentially cattle raising country, the good lands in the valleys and hills being limited in extent, and serving only to raise sufficient fodder for stock. The hills and valleys are, however, he adds, sparsely timbered, and therefore well adapted for grazing purposes. Accordingly it would seem the newly explored hill districts beyond Kamloops afford a valuable opening, albeit not in the way of ordinary agriculture and horticulture. The Inland Sentinel says much may possibly, even in this latter direction, be done hereafter by

irrigation and points out the fact that in other parts of the Kamloops district are many prosperous farmers.

Nelson compares very favorably for general quietude and enforcement of the law with western mining centres beyond our borders. Its police magistrate recently added further incentive to a continuance of this conduct, in sentencing an apparently well known resident to imprisonment for obstructing a constable in the execution of his duty. The offender was, it seems, led away by the excitement of a fight, which he and some 50 other outsiders evidently wished to continue to a close, despite constabulary interference. One man accordingly became an exemplary victim of the law shortly afterwards, and of him The Miner, using editorially the unconventional language of "the camp," observes that "no one will think any the worse of Bob when he comes back, because he has been in the gaol. He was the victim of circumstances, and his fault was committed in excitement and ignorance." How different this quiet maintenance of the law in the mining centres within our borders from the terrible scenes of lawlessness and murder lately enacted at Homestead and Cœur d'Alene on the other side of the international boundary line. Our general quietude and usually satisfactory administration of justice are things for which in Canada we have every reason to be thankful.—Commonwealth.



## Manufactures in the West.

Bulletins recently issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture gives the following particulars in regard to manufacturing west of Lake Superior:—

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—	1881.	1891.	Variations.	
			Increase.	Per cent.
Number of establishments.....	420	755	335	80.
Capital invested.....	\$ 2,952,835	14,342,149	11,389,314	385.7
Number of employes.....	2,871	11,473	8,602	300.
Wages paid.....	\$ 920,213	3,560,727	2,631,514	283.2
Cost of raw material.....	\$ 1,273,806	5,204,864	3,931,058	309.
Value of products.....	\$ 2,902,784	11,916,928	8,954,144	302.2

## MANITOBA.

—	1881.	1891.	Variations.	
			Increase.	Per cent.
Number of establishments.....	351	1,029	678	193.
Capital invested.....	\$ 1,383,331	5,681,537	4,298,206	310.7
Number of employes.....	1,921	4,375	2,454	127.7
Wages paid.....	\$ 755,507	1,894,241	1,138,734	150.7
Cost of raw materials.....	\$ 1,924,821	5,668,306	3,743,485	194.5
Value of products.....	\$ 3,413,026	10,126,082	6,713,056	196.7

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

—	1881.	1891.	Variations.	
			Increase.	Per cent.
Number of establishments.....	24	375	351	1,458.
Capital invested.....	\$ 104,500	1,713,179	1,608,679	1,540.
Number of employes.....	83	1,081	998	1,200.
Wages paid.....	\$ 35,425	425,153	389,728	1,100.
Cost of raw materials.....	\$ 79,751	846,017	766,266	960.
Value of products.....	\$ 195,938	1,844,410	1,648,472	840.

In 1881 Winnipeg was included in a list of 33 cities and towns having more than one million dollars of annual product of manufacture. In the 1891 census Winnipeg is included in a list of 9 cities and towns having over five million dollars of annual products of manufactures. Victoria, B.C., which in 1881 appeared in the one million dollar list, had advanced in 1891 to the three million dollar list.

## MANITOBA.

—	Brandon.	Winnipeg.	Portage la Prairie.	St. Boniface.
Number of establishments, 1881.....	.....	106	.....	5
" " 1891.....	40	307	65	25
Capital invested, 1881.....	.....	691,055	.....	4,600
" " 1891.....	\$379,055	3,123,307	368,498	113,764
Hands employed, 1881.....	.....	950	.....	13
" " 1891.....	269	2,334	215	106
Wages paid, 1881.....	.....	410,744	.....	2,940
" " 1891.....	\$136,525	1,167,020	93,990	29,274
Cost material used, 1881.....	.....	960,895	.....	4,000
" " 1891.....	\$435,360	3,054,797	397,360	38,888
Value at factory of products, 1881.....	.....	1,700,320	.....	12,300
" " 1891.....	\$758,190	5,561,090	741,575	111,544

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

—	Calgary.	Regina.	Port Arthur.
Number of establishments, 1881.....	.....	.....	15
" " 1891.....	28	28	33
Capital invested, 1881.....	.....	.....	46,500
" " 1891.....	\$405,120	153,400	148,617
Hands employed, 1881.....	.....	.....	35
" " 1891.....	169	88	143
Wages paid, 1881.....	.....	.....	14,150
" " 1891.....	\$ 97,670	35,110	68,800
Cost material used, 1881.....	.....	.....	10,900
" " 1891.....	\$ 90,280	39,655	265,330
Value at factory of products, 1881.....	.....	.....	29,750
" " 1891.....	\$258,900	112,750	394,945

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—	Nanaimo.	New Westminster.	Vancouver.	Victoria.
Number of establishments, 1881.....	.....	50	.....	198
" " 1891.....	37	57	94	239
Capital invested, 1881.....	\$ 67,510	1,562,700	.....	810,545
" " 1891.....	\$261,830	2,467,622	3,748,927	3,974,821
Hands employed, 1881.....	66	733	.....	711
" " 1891.....	167	1,124	1,085	2,033
Wages paid, 1881.....	\$ 39,080	400,520	.....	298,800
" " 1891.....	\$ 98,719	469,220	564,620	1,196,238
Cost material used, 1881.....	.....	259,471	.....	644,030
" " 1891.....	\$44,610	637,045	853,770	1,986,404
Value at factory of products, 1881.....	.....	876,540	.....	1,279,135
" " 1891.....	\$339,993	1,408,452	1,895,516	4,479,326

## Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

If you are going to the Old Country, or bringing your friends out, the nearest Railway or Ticket Agent can supply you with tickets at the cheapest rates. Call upon him or write.

ROBT. KERR,

Gen. Passenger Agent, C. P. R.,  
Winnipeg.

525W

## FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The best farming high and dry land in the Province for sale along Tobacco Creek, within easy reach of three markets and railway stations (Miami, Rosebank and Carman) on the N.P.R. and C.P.R.; early district; reasonable prices; small cash payment; balance at 5 per cent. interest.

For further particulars apply to

94W

THOMAS RENWICK, Miami.

## TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD," Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

537W

## LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., KEEWATIN.

## TRY OUR CELEBRATED FLOURS,

Manufactured from Manitoba Hard Wheat only.

OFFICES:— MONTREAL, KEEWATIN, WINNIPEG.

379W

## EDWARD L. DREWRY'S



REDWOOD BREWERY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
and Premium Lager

Most Extensive & Complete Brewery and  
Malthouse in Western Canada.  
Highest Cash Price paid for good Maltine  
Barley. Choice Malt for Sale.

516W



## NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation, on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

HOME REFERENCES:—The Lytle Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water Street, Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## IMMIGRATION.

## A Delegation from Nebraska.

A delegation of Nebraska, U. S. A., farmers who recently visited Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, have made the following official report on their visit:—

"Sixteen delegates left Norfolk, Nebraska, on July 5th, under the guidance of Mr. H. H. Smith, Government immigration agent in Nebraska, and proceeded by Sioux City and St. Paul to Winnipeg. On July 8th, the day after their arrival, 13 of them left for Brandon, arriving there the same evening. Here they were taken charge of by the Town Council and driven through the surrounding country, visiting among other places the Government Experimental Farm. They expressed themselves as highly delighted with all they saw of the country and especially the Experimental Farm, where they were most courteously received and conducted over the farm by Mr. Bedford, the superintendent. They are of the opinion this institution is of great practical utility as affording a thorough knowledge of the best methods of agriculture in that section of the country. At Brandon they were joined by the other members of the delegation and proceeded to Edmonton, Alberta, via Calgary. To this section of the country they gave their special attention and were enabled, by the kindness of the mayor and corporation of Edmonton, and afterwards of Major Grisbach, commanding the mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan, who furnished teams for their conveyance, to see a very large portion of the country.

"The first day they were driven through the Sturgeon River country, visiting the farms of Messrs. Craig, George Sutherland and Whalen, where the growing crops gave ample evidence of the grain raising qualities of the soil. On the second day, leaving Edmonton early in the morning, they proceeded via Sand lake, across Stony plains, returning by the north side of Big lake and St. Albert to Edmonton. The land in the Stony plains district is unsurpassed in any country for richness of soil, and the delegation was astonished at the luxuriant growth there of the pea vine and wild vetch, as well as all kinds of wild fruit. Mention must here be made of a vast hay marsh, five miles in length and averaging about half a mile in breadth, which stretches along both sides of Dog creek on the west end of Big lake, and will cut this year at least three tons to the acre of the very finest hay. Next morning the delegates left Edmonton in wagons provided by Major Grisbach, of the N. W. Mounted Police, and drove through Fort Saskatchewan along the old Victoria trail, about 18 miles east of the fort where they camped for the night. After examining the sections in the vicinity next day they drove to the northwest corner of Beaver lake, returning next morning to Fort Saskatchewan, 13 quarter sections of government land being taken up by them in the neighborhood of Two Creeks and the Springs, about two miles south of the old Victoria trail. In addition members of this delegation have bought a section and a half of land north of the Sturgeon River, and are taking up and purchasing four sections or more near Olds. Those who did not take up or purchase land, only two in number, were sent out as representatives of 30 families in northern and western Nebraska, and are making arrangements to return with these immigrants to the Edmonton district early next spring. In the opinion of these delegates the outlook for the farmer settling in the Edmonton district is a very bright one. Taking into consideration the natural resources of the country, its wonderfully rich soil, fine climate, wood, water, coal and other minerals, and the fact that before long other railroads will bring it still nearer to market, the future of this district is absolutely assured, and the settler who comes in now is the one who will reap to its fullest extent the benefit of the development of this grand country.

"In conclusion the delegates are desirous of expressing their great appreciation of the tact, zeal and business qualities of Mr. H. H. Smith, Dominion immigration agent in Nebraska, and of the thorough knowledge he possesses of the districts visited by them. The results of his labors are not as yet fully apparent, but will show themselves before long. Each delegate brought by him in this the first Nebraska delegation, will now become an active worker in the promotion of immigration to this country, and with his hand thus strengthened his success cannot fail to be great; also of the great kindness and consideration shown them by the

Commissioner of Dominion lands, Mr. H. H. Smith, Mr. G. H. Campbell, Mr. Gordon and others in the same department, as well as by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Griffin and all the members of the C. P. R. land offices.

"Signed on behalf of the Nebraska delegation: H. P. Moore, James Samis, W. Gilbert, Mitchell Innes, James Gadsden, members of the delegation."

## In Northeastern Assiniboia.

About the end of June a party of 22 farmers, delegates from Michigan, U. S. A., arrived in Winnipeg, accompanied by Captain Holmes, of the Dominion immigration service. They went out over the M. & N. W. R., to inspect the Quill Lake and Touchwood Hills district, and have returned highly delighted with the country. Sixteen of the delegates have located claims for themselves and selected lands for 40 others. Three of the party have bought improved farms within two miles of Yorkton, Assiniboia, and intend purchasing more land from the railway company. These men are well-to-do, and thoroughly up in stock raising. They intend putting some pure bred cattle on their property and to go into stock raising and mixed farming. Captain Holmes states the party was most enthusiastic over what they have seen and will be the means of bringing from 50 to 60 others from their several localities, besides others who will buy land by the section for small cattle ranches. Several of the delegates are extensive cattle raisers and contend it would be impossible to find a country where stock would do better. The following is a report signed by a number of the delegates and shows very conclusively what they think of this country:—

"We, the undersigned farmers of the State of Michigan, U. S. A., having heard of the suitability of the Quill Lake and Touchwood districts for cattle raising and mixed farming, decided to see that country, and accordingly arrived in Winnipeg on July 26th. We went on the following day to the Provincial fair and saw the exhibits of horses, cattle and grain, which were as good as can be produced in any country. We left next morning for Yorkton and have spent the last few days driving between that point and Fishing Lake, and consider we have seen as good a country for mixed farming as can be found on this continent. Cattle are in splendid condition, and crops, where properly put in, looked well. We have selected homesteads for ourselves and others who are unable to leave Michigan at present, owing to harvest being on, and we are satisfied that this is as good a country for a poor man to start farming as there is in the world, as it contains wood, water, hay and first-class soil in abundance.

"Signed on behalf of the delegates:—John McGillivray, Port Huron; Arthur Wyatt, Huron City; Wm. Freed, Verona Mills; Moore Wilson, Redmond; Irwin King, Bad Axe; George Wilson, Kindle; W. J. Embury, Cheboygan; H. B. Tuttle, Choboygan; James Kirkpatrick, Redmond; Elijah Wyatt, Bad Axe; George Kerr, Port Huron; John M. Brown, Brown City; H. McLellan, Brown City, and seven others."

With the exception of a few who wish to visit Edmonton the party have left for home to get their effects in shape to remove here before winter sets in.

Captain Holmes found those who located in this country last year doing well, and brought with him samples of wheat and oats which were grown on sod turned this year. The wheat measures over three feet and the oats over four feet in length.

## Pleased with Northern Alberta.

Another delegation of Michigan, U. S. A., farmers, who came in with the party first mentioned, have been visiting Central and Northern Alberta, in company with Mr. James Anderson, of the Dominion Immigration service. They report as follows:—

"We arrived in Winnipeg on July 26th, at which place we laid over until the 28th. The Manitoba Provincial exhibition was then open, and was visited by us. The cattle and horses were beyond our expectations, the former fattened on prairie grass were superior to much stall fed stock that we have seen. The other exhibits were a credit to the new province. We arrived at Calgary on July 30th. The crops west of Winnipeg for 328 miles were very good. The Portage la Prairie district, which

we passed through, was one of the best we have ever seen, the wheat, barley and oats all apparently perfect as to quality and quantity. The Brandon district was also very good; on our passage we saw many fields of grain of 50 and 100 acres, many miles of grain as far as the eye could reach, which to us was quite an encouraging and hopeful sight. The district west of Qu'Appelle was not equal to the country east of that point owing to the lack of rain. Although the crops seemed short and sparse owing to lack of rain the herbage seemed everywhere plentiful and to afford abundant nourishment to fatten cattle, of which we saw many, all in prime condition.

"We visited Calgary, with its population of 4,500, at the foot of the Rockies, where the snow peaks can be seen. A number of its buildings are built of stone, quarried about two miles about the centre of the city. The country about this place is known as the ranching country, and in some years has not sufficient rain for mixed farming. We were driven about the country by the mounted police under the guidance of Mr. Amos Rowe, the Dominion lands agent. We visited the Chipman ranch, which has 100 cattle and 600 horses; both cattle and horses looked in prime condition; though the grass was very short, it was plentiful and succulent. We also saw in one flock 2,000 sheep, and were informed of another of 3,000; stock of all kinds thrive in Alberta.

"On August 2nd we took the Edmonton & Calgary railway for Edmonton, a distance of 192 miles in a northerly direction. We found the appearance of the country improve as we travelled north; 50 miles from Calgary all the growth commenced to be very luxurious, the grass being especially good. We found many settlers were already in the country, and every station filled with anxious land hunters. At Edmonton and points south and east of it settlers can procure at the stores all requirements at a fair price. There are two coal mines at Edmonton. Coal is sold at \$2.40 or \$2.75 a ton delivered. Gold is being procured by many placer miners on the sand bars of the North Saskatchewan. We were informed each man averaged from \$2 to \$3 per day. They are testing for oil west of Edmonton, with fair prospect of success. The game through the country is very plentiful. We saw a great many flocks of prairie chickens, ducks and geese, and in our opinion it is the sportsman's paradise. The shooting season for prairie chicken commences on August 15th, and ducks, geese, etc., on September 1st. It would be difficult to conceive more favorable conditions for settlement than are to be met with in the country we traversed. Good soil, water, timber, hay, and coal easily and cheaply mined on the Saskatchewan river. It seems to crop out everywhere. The opinion of the delegates as regards the opportunities of the Northwest for settlement is that whilst the entire country seems well adapted for stock raising the district around Edmonton, so far as we saw, was beyond our expectation suitable for mixed farming. Wheat was especially good, also oats and barley, and as eastern farmers we would say of the timothy grass it was as fine as can be produced in any country, and we believe it can be raised with profit to the farmer as the country becomes more improved by settlers, from our observation. In going east about 36 or 40 miles vegetation was growing nicely and looking well; in our opinion it is to be the future country of the Northwest. We can say from evidence within our knowledge that any man who will endeavor to make a home can do so in this district. It certainly has the best depth of soil. In this country hay is abundant, and all kinds of small wild fruits such as strawberries, gooseberries, wild currants and wild blackberries abound.

"The Edmonton district surpassed our expectations; we found a country well adapted for mixed farming, with an inexhaustible black loamy soil, well watered and well timbered. The conditions in that respect would compare favorably to the state of Illinois; wheat, oats, barley and hay will grow in abundance. We saw timothy and potatoes as good as ever we saw in the east, and we see no reason why any person in the east who is burdened with taxes and interest should not go at once and make a home in the beautiful Northwest if he can. There he has a good healthy climate, no taxes to speak of, good land, no mortgages, no interest, and where, with a little energy and perseverance, he could make himself a comfortable and happy home.

"The soil is from one and a half to three feet deep, a rich black loam, similar to the soil of our Michigan river flats, only heavier, and rests upon a clay subsoil which is in itself most black and



rich. The climate is mild, many farmers telling us horses get a good living running out all winter, and that last season there was little or no sleighing there being so little snow. It was the same the winter before, and we believe is generally so. The crops of wheat were fine and stand very even, about as high as the fence tops, about four and a half to five feet, and indicating a yield of 25 to 30 bushels an acre. They will be ready to harvest about August 20th. Oats were heavy and good; we would think them good for 60 to 70 bushels, and we were told of exceptional yields of 100 bushels per acre. Barley was the largest we ever saw, and much larger and more plentiful than is ever raised in any part of Michigan. Potatoes and a variety of garden vegetables are grown most successfully, there being no potato bugs, cabbage worms or any vegetable or grain pest.

Regarding storage facilities for grain, that is the best equipped of any new country that we have knowledge of. Beginning at Port Arthur and Fort William on Lake Superior and thence along the line of the C. P. R. for 1,200 miles, the elevators are most numerous and commodious, even at the small towns they seem to have storage capacity enough for one half the state of Michigan. The milling industry of this country is immense, there are a good many small mills in the smaller towns, and in Winnipeg, Keewatin (or Lake of the Woods) and Portage la Prairie the mills are very fine, ranging in capacity from 500 to 2,000 barrels per day. These larger mills are all roller, and built on the plan known as the long system. The kind of wheat milled is known as Manitoba hard wheat, including all kinds of spring wheat. All this spring wheat is very hard and flinty and mills better on the long than the short system. The flour made from this wheat makes excellent bread, and is especially valuable for baker's purposes. Though it may not look nearly as well as Parshall's Legal Tender, the flour from Manitoba wheat brings the best price, and is always quoted at the top of the market. The wheat sells for 20 cents a bushel above soft wheats.

"We cannot conclude our report without thanking the Canadian Pacific Railway and its officials for its kindness and attention to us. We had a colonization sleeper from Winnipeg to Edmonton and return. Mr. Niblock, assistant superintendent at Medicine Hat, was very kind and attentive to us. The Manitoba, one of the C. P. R. steamers that run into Fort William, on which we travelled, is one of the best we ever saw; in short we may say the Canadian people and officials wherever we met them were very attentive and accommodating to us."

Signed, Dennis Halley, Cheasening; A. G. Heath, Cheasening; John Gladstone, Itaca; Wm. Kenneth, Lafayette; James Niblock, Brant; John Thompson, Brant; Allen McDougall, Lent; Neil McFee, St. Charles; John Cribbins, Birt Sag; Wm. Deering, Elk Rapids; B. G. Coryell, Cheasening; M. D. Parshall, Cheasening; E. P. Whalley, Brant.

### The Baron Hirsch Colony.

Messrs. D. S. Friedman and Moses Vineberg, the commissioners appointed by the Baron de Hirsch relief society to visit the Jewish colony in the Souris district of Assiniboia and report on its condition and prospects, have returned to Montreal highly satisfied with their visit and rejoicing in the consciousness that the efforts to assist their poor Russian brethren were not thrown away, but promise to bring forth good fruit. There was only one unpleasant incident in the whole trip, and as this occurred after Mr. Friedman and his colleague had arrived back in Montreal it was not a serious one. Mr. Friedman, while away, had been collecting reports and other data for presentation to the society. These he had stowed away in his valise, and on his asking for it in Montreal, he found the zealous porter had re-checked it to Port Arthur.

Mr. Friedman, while regretting the loss of his valuable notes, was able nevertheless to give the Montreal Gazette quite an interesting interview on the subject of Jewish colonization in the great Northwest. "The colony," he said, "I believe to be an assured success. It is on decidedly good footing and is bound to go ahead. I stayed there three days, and had ample opportunity of observing the internal workings of the little colony. It is situated on the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the line will pass through it within 15 days. This in itself will prove an estimable boon to the colonists, as it will minimize their

# "August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,  
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

**Have you Relatives Abroad?** IF SO send them THE WESTERN WORLD. The publisher will forward a copy of every issue, post free, to any address in Europe on the following terms: One year, \$1.25, or 5s. sterling; six months, 65c., or 2s. 6d. sterling; single numbers, 10 cents each, or 6d. sterling. Subscription price in Canada or the United States \$1 a year, or 50c. for six months, postage free. Money orders to be made payable to Acton Burrows, at Winnipeg. Address THE WESTERN WORLD, Winnipeg, Canada.

## SALESMEN WANTED

To represent the Old Established Fonthill Nurseries of Canada. Special attention given to growing a hardy line of Russian Fruits, adapted to Manitoba and the Northwest. Good supply of Seedlings, Ornamentals and Spruce always on hand. Our stock is successfully growing at Experimental Farms in Manitoba and the Northwest.

### CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

□ We have 700 acres of choice stock under cultivation; large Nurseries of Canada. Liberal terms to right party.

Apply at once with references. We want you now.

613W

STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.



## Imperial Bank of Canada.

CAPITAL...\$2,000,000. | PAID UP.....\$1,940,607  
REST .....\$1,020,292.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. S. Howland, President; T. R. Merritt, Vice-Pres. Wm. Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner.

Head Office, Toronto.—D. R. Wilkie, Cashier; B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

Branches in Ontario—Toronto, corner Wellington St. and Leader Lane, Yonge and Queen Sts., Yonge and Bloor Sts., Essex, Fergus, Galt, Ingersol, St. Thomas, Port Colborne, Welland, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Rat Portage.

Branches in the Northwest.—Winnipeg, Man., C. S. Hoare, Manager; Brandon, Man., A. Jukes, M'gr.; Calgary, Alta., S. Barber, M'gr.; Portage la Prairie, Man., N. G. Leslie, M'gr.; Prince Albert, Sask., J. E. Young, M'gr.; Edmonton, Alta., G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, M'gr.

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates. Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

322W

## To Farmers and others.

The undersigned has for sale at reasonable prices and on very favorable terms a number of

## SELECTED FARMS,

Situated in

## THE BEST DISTRICTS IN MANITOBA.

## NEEPAWA.

Sec. 16, 14, 15.

2½ miles from town. 300 acres fenced with cedar posts and wire; 180 acres ready for crop. Frame house, stable and granary; stone milk house, good well, nice bluffs of timber, never failing spring creek. Soil first-class. A grand chance for a man of means, who would have the opportunity of purchasing (at a valuation) complete outfit of machinery, new, horses, cattle, &c., if he so desired.

15, 14, 15.

Situated next to above farm. 280 acres, well fenced. About 100 acres ready for crop. Spring creek runs through north-west corner. Soil of finest quality throughout.

These are the only whole Sections for sale in the district.

S.E. 26, 14, 15.

20 acres cultivated.

S.W. 14, 13, 15.

50 acres cultivated and fenced.

Send for full particulars of above and farms near Melita, Carberry, Belmont, Brandon, Souris, Oak River, &c., to

H. H. BECK,

WINNIPEG.

N.B.—Scrip for sale below market value.

515W

G. T. MARSH,

REGINA, N.W.T.

## Real Estate & General Agent.

Local Agent for the following Companies:

Canadian Pacific Railway Townsite Trustees; Canada Northwest Land Company; Canadian Pacific Railway Lands; Land Corporation of Canada; Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company; and a full line of the best English and American Insurance Companies.

496W

A. W. JOHNSON,

CALGARY, ALBERTA,

## General Commission Agent, Customs Broker, &c.

Agent for the Canadian Ceylon Tea Co.

BOOK-KEEPING AND AUDITING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Real Estate bought and sold.

Accounts Collected.

495W



transportation trouble. The colony is also within 18 miles of the Dominion Coal Company's mines and six of the Hassard mines."

"What is the present strength of the colony?"

"The colony when complete will number 350 souls. At present its strength is over 200. Of course, just now there are very few women in the party. These are in Montreal and will join the men in a short time. In addition to the colonists proper, the section is forming a nucleus around which quite a large Jewish settlement is springing up. Russian and other Jews who have money hearing good reports of the land, have gone there to settle."

"How about their health?"

"Excellent. It was March 28th when the colony was founded, and up to date not only have there been no deaths, but hardly any sickness. The men are splendid workers, and seem to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Why they seem to work all night. When we were passing into the settlement at 3 o'clock in the morning we saw the men going to the woods to work."

"Are there any drawbacks?"

"Yes, there is one, and a serious one; but this we expect to conquer shortly. There is a great scarcity of water, and farmers have to dig as deep as 45 feet without finding it, although there are others who have found it at 20 feet."

"Your visit to the colony was to inaugurate certain changes, was it not?"

"Well, yes. Before our arrival the colony was living in community, and we have altered all that. Each man has taken up his quarter section of 160 acres, and already 25 cottages have been erected and there are 25 more to follow."

"What class of produce are they raising?"

"Oats, potatoes and garden stuff. Unfortunately the oats were planted a little late in the season, and in consequence will be only good for fodder. As for the rest they will have good crops. Why they will have 600 to 800 tons of hay ready to sell to the incoming settlers in the spring."

"Now how do they get on with the Christian population?"

"I saw quite a number of farmers in the vicinity and they one and all spoke in the highest terms of the character of the little Jewish colony. They say they are good workers and perfectly honest and reliable."

"Is there a feeling of content among the colonists?"

"Yes, they are more than satisfied. Of course they knew they had to endure hardships, and they have endured them; but these have gradually been conquered and everything looks bright."

"When will the colony be self-supporting?"

"We expect it will be in that shape next fall. Of course, just now they are making homes for themselves. Until the fall a number of them will work in the mines to help themselves along."

"It is a very general opinion that those of the Jewish race are not specially adapted to farm life. What has been your experience in the colony?"

"Let those who think so go out and judge for themselves. They will find that these Jewish colonists are more skillful farmers than many of the Gentile settlers. I did not expect to see them so prosperous. One man remarked to me, as he showed me his farm:—'Look, I am as happy as a king; every acre I took is my own land.' There is not a drunkard in the whole colony, or one who lives an evil life."

#### Along the M. & N. W. R.

Mr. Geo. Irvine, a prominent farmer of Oxford township, near Brockville, Ontario, who recently returned from a tour of inspection over the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, says:—"The country between Portage la Prairie and Neepawa is one of the finest places for wheat growing I ever saw, the fertility of the soil and the easy manner in which it is cultivated, coupled with the fact that the land is comparatively very cheap, ought to make this one of the most important parts of the country in time. The scenery along the line west of Birtle is very grand; but in some places it is rather too rough for wheat growing; it is, however, a splendid stock country, and a man with a small capital ought to be able to make a home for himself here in a very short time. When I arrived at Yorkton it was very late, and the next morning I drove out to Mr. Nelson's place, north of Yorkton, where I saw one of the finest herds of cattle I ever came across; and I was very much surprised to hear that they had not been inside a stable all winter. I

think that the Yorkton country is the best for stock raising and mixed farming I have ever seen in all my travels, as they seem to have an abundant supply of all the necessities of life, viz., water, fuel, and a good country to support the thrifty farmer. I purpose going over the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts next, and I trust I will be able to take a good report back to Ontario, as a number of my friends are anxiously awaiting my opinion."

#### Immigration Notes.

In the United States Illinois has mortgages on farms aggregating \$165,289,172; on lots, \$219,010,038, and is paying an annual interest of \$25,717,461. Iowa's mortgages on farms amount to \$149,457,144; on lots, \$50,317,027, with a yearly interest of \$15,198,978. Kansas is carrying a burden of \$174,720,071 on farms, \$68,426,755 on lots, and is paying interest at the rate of \$21,018,648.

Messrs. Lewis and Ohschauer, delegates from South Dakota, and Mr. Omerink, from Steven's Point, Wisconsin, U.S.A., have been thoroughly inspecting the Prince Albert district, Saskatchewan. They were so well pleased with the prospects that they entered for several homesteads and pre-emptions, and will return to them this autumn. Mr. Omerink represents a large number of farmers in Wisconsin, whom he says he will have no difficulty of persuading to settle in Prince Albert district.

The Montreal Star says:—The Rev. C. A. Beaudry, who has been engaged in directing French Canadians from the United States towards the Canadian Northwest, has received a letter from J. B. Martel, one of the settlers at Lac des Chenes, who says he has been in his new home since 1888. He went from Salmon Falls, N. H., where he worked in a factory for \$11 per week. His health was very bad then. He purchased a homestead for \$400, and now refuses \$1,000 for the property. He says it was the best thing he ever did to go to Manitoba.

The British Consul at San Francisco, in his last report on California, says settlers going to that state cannot be too careful in selecting a suitable place before purchasing land. Most of the published accounts of the large profits to be made there by those engaged in farming, and which appear in European papers, emanate from interested parties, and should be accepted with caution. They estimate the capital required at a figure which is too low for fruit farming, and which leaves no margin should their crops not succeed in the most satisfactory manner.

The reports about Baron Hirsch's colony in the Argentine Republic are anything but encouraging. The emigrants are expected to pay more than they anticipated for land and farming stock. They have suffered from measles and diphtheria, which has decimated the children, and they probably find the climate much too hot. It will be remembered that a person well known at Regina, N. W. T., and employed in Europe to further emigration to Canada, was engaged by Baron Hirsch to set his South American colony afloat. It seems extraordinary no pains have been taken to profit by the sad experiences which other European emigrants, particularly the Mennonites, have undergone in former days in South America, for from all parts has come the same story, from Chili, Bolivia, Brazil and Buenos Ayres, starvation, disease, hostility from the natives and inability to work in a climate so different to that of Europe.

The Interior Department has issued instructions to its agents in Manitoba and the Northwest authorizing them to employ land guides when necessary to assist parties of intending settlers to locate lands, or for any special purpose connected with immigration. Guides are required when practicable to speak the language of the party placed under their guidance, and must be well acquainted with the Dominion lands survey system. The employment is of course temporary, and terminates when all necessary and reasonable assistance has been rendered to the party of settlers in charge of a guide. It is provided, moreover, that in the event of an unusually large influx of settlers, necessitating the formation of more than one party of land hunters at a time the agent may employ as many guides as may be absolutely necessary for locating such parties. It is also the intention to provide every land agency with township plans, showing every quarter section of government land that has been taken up, disclosing at a glance all sections and quarter sections that are open for application.

#### Land Ownership in the U. S.

*From the Standard, London, Eng.*

While our countrymen in Canada are for the most part extremely glad to see all comers—especially if the arrivals are from the Old Country, with capital to invest—there is in the Great Republic a growing feeling of the very opposite character. Aliens are no longer received with open arms. The cry is getting to be "America for the Americans," and laws have been passed of late years to render the immigration of foreigners without money almost impossible. The poor immigrant is stopped at the port of entry, and unless he can prove that he possesses means, or can find security for his being in a position to prosper, he is ruthlessly turned back, without seeing more of the land of promise than the ugly walls of the New York bonded warehouses, or of the island resting place where he has to undergo an official inquisition in regard to his resources. In short, the boast of Lowell regarding his country—that her "latch pin never was drawn in, against the poorest child of Adam's kin"—sounds like a piece of dull sarcasm in the light of recent legislation against the Chinese, and indirectly against aliens generally. But it is only within the last few years that this feeling has so far extended as to suggest to the vote-seeking politician the desirability of making the acquisition of land by the foreigner much more difficult than it used to be. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remind the public that at no period has any alien been permitted to take up by pre-emption any portion of the public domain. This privilege was reserved for citizens either native-born or naturalized, though, as a matter of fact, a "declaration of intention" to forswear allegiance to the alien's former sovereign was generally regarded as sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the law. But when foreign corporations and individual foreigners began to absorb by purchase vast stretches of country, many of the best Americans took alarm. Our correspondent gives specimens of the ownership of such tracts, and it will be noticed that most of the foreign landlords whom he mentions are our countrymen. In several instances they hold simply as the trustees of corporations. In other cases they are the individual owners, or the proprietors of these vast stretches are companies engaged either in ranching or in land speculation of some description. Altogether, about fifty million acres are in such hands. To check this absorption of American soil, Congress in 1887 sanctioned a bill forbidding aliens to hold land in the territories, and though the measure did not pass into law, the same body took steps in its last session to extend this prohibition to alien ownership to the various states. Meanwhile, some of the states, Texas among the number, have voted for themselves, and now for the first time the constitutionality of the law has been tried in the two suits of Theodore Mallinson, a British subject, and the Texas Land and Mortgage Company, a British Corporation, the decisions in which will, for the present, rule all cases of a similar description.

Mallinson is a Texan land owner by purchase, and though the amount involved in his case is not very large, it governs, of course, those of the three million, two million, and one hundred thousand acre proprietors. The Texas Land and Mortgage lends money—as do a host of similar British corporations in the West—on the security of real estate, and has, naturally, to foreclose sometimes. But if it cannot hold the lands which in this way fall into its hands, the Company might as well give up business at once. This, then, was the contention of those who wished to put the recent legislation of the State into action against the corporation, on the ground that it is an association of aliens. It will be observed that two local courts have decided in favor of the Company, and of the individual proprietor also, though, be it noted, solely on technical grounds. For—so ruled the courts—the "caveat" or preamble of the Act indicated something different from the body of it, and this renders the statute null and void. Again—and this is more important—the State of Texas having accepted from the corporation a license fee covering the space of ten years, the law was pronounced unconstitutional, in so far that it violates that section of the Federal Constitution which forbids any state legislation calculated to impair the obligation of existing contracts. For the time being, therefore, unless the Supreme Court reverses these two decisions, all foreign licensed corporations and individuals situated as the de-



feudants in these two suits are, will rest secure in their property. But we frankly confess that we do not quite cherish the optimistic views of our correspondent regarding public feeling in the matter. No one is better acquainted with public prejudice than the professional politician, and it is avowedly for the purpose of pandering to this prejudice that the act in question was passed. The great capitalists and poorer persons anxious to borrow on better terms than the local money lender offers are, of course, against it. So, naturally, are the people who have mines to sell to foreigners at which their better-informed countrymen will not look; and the railway companies, who are always anxious to "unload" those "alternate sections" of land which they receive as inducements to build their lines, object most decidedly to being deprived of European purchasers for their oft-times most undesirable estate. But the body of the people do not share that broad liberality. There is now little good land to be had except by buying it from the holders, and even the old farms are, through continual cropping without manure, no longer as productive as they formerly were. It is idle to tell a landless man to "go West." The West is "taken up," for a large portion of the five million acres of the public domain still remaining is desert, timbered, or incapable of cultivation without irrigation. Even cattle ranchers can no longer procure great grazing runs. They must buy from their predecessors, and piece together their purchases. It is, therefore, only natural that the Americans should feel uneasy regarding the future of their children and grandchildren, and endeavour, by the kind of restrictive legislation described, to preserve for them some share of their native soil.

The Kansas Farmer.

The Christian Union, of New York, one of the leading religious newspapers of the United States, publishes the following letter addressed to its editor by the wife of a Kansas farmer:—

I notice in this year's prospectus of The Christian Union that a series of articles on "How People Live" is forthcoming. I infer they are to be sketched by the practiced pencils of journalists who will make a pleasant outing of the duty of "takin' notes," and touch off the amusing "bits" of realism in a graphic way. "Reasons why the Western farmer does not make a living" would, I suppose be too sordid and stupid a subject to suit your readers. Nevertheless it is a question of absorbing interest to thousands: "How to live when one is not making a living."

I used to think, with the zeal of a young crusader in the cause of temperance, that the traffic in strong drink was the most potent factor in the manufacture of misery and ruined homes. To exclude it from a State seemed to me equivalent to banishing the primal principle of evil. The commonwealth that should enact and enforce prohibition would, I thought, carry an insurance policy that it should be rich, prosperous, happy and free. I have lived long enough in the prohibition State of Kansas to learn that sober, industrious and pious people go forth from homes they value next to their own existence—go forth broken in spirit, in health and in fortune—because of the evil spirit, greed of gain.

Successful men are prone to set down all business failures to the probability that the man himself is a failure. Either he was indolent, or too easily imposed upon, or he lacked judgment. I should be willing to allow that our own sagacity had been ruefully at fault, were ours an isolated case. But it is a forcible fact that hereabouts the men who toiled the hardest to change raw prairie at \$5 an acre into fertile fields and orchards and inclosed pastures at \$20 to \$30 per acre, devoting to the task a priceless heritage of youth, health and strength, are no longer the owners of the homesteads which yet bear the stamp of their individuality. To give them up has been to part also with a good deal of cheery hopefulness, energy, ay, and courage also!

I could take you for a drive along any section line, north, south, east or west, and point out farms that I remember to have been, until recently, occupied by the men who homesteaded, or were at any rate the first occupiers and cultivators, though they bought railway land from the Union Pacific. Such farms are now, for the main part, the property of non-residents or of mortgage companies, and are rented from year to year. The property would be less liable to dilapidation if it were leased for a

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

PAINLESS—EFFECTUAL  
FOR  
**BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS,**

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. Every sufferer is urged to try one box.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.  
New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 32

**FAT • FOLKS •**

using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

538w

GREAT NORTHWEST CENTRAL RAILWAY.					
TIME TABLE.					
Taking Effect Monday, January 18th, 1892.					
W. BOUND. Read down.	Miles from Chatter	STATIONS.		E. BOUND. Read up.	
Mixed Freight and Passenger Monday and Friday. Freight Train Wednesday.		Lv.	Ar.	Mixed Freight and Passenger Monday and Friday. Freight Train Wednesday.	
11.15	..	Brandon (via C.P.R.)	20.05		
12.00	..	Chatter Junction	19.00		
12.45	10	*Forrest	18.25		
13.40	27	Rapid City	17.30		
14.00	32	Pettepiece	17.10		
14.33	42	Oak River	16.35		
15.00	51	Hamiota	16.00		
ARRIVE.				LEAVE.	
*Flag Station.					
The Company reserve the right to make such variations in this Time Table, with or without notice as circumstances may require.					
J. A. CODD, President.	ARTHUR CODD, Sec.-Treas.,	P. A. BOGUE, Superintendent,		Brandon, Man.	
505w					

**Intercolonial R'y of Canada**

— THE —

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE WEST AND ALL POINTS ON THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND BAIE DES CHALEUR, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

— ALSO FOR —

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, CAPE BRETON AND MAGDALENE ISLANDS, NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. PIERRE.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sundays excepted) and run through without change between these points in 27 hours and 30 minutes.

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travellers.

New and Elegant Buffet Sleeping and Day Cars are run on all through express trains.

The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the eastern provinces, including Cape Breton and Newfoundland, also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates on application to

N. WEATHERSTON,  
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,  
93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto, Ontario.

D. POTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,  
Moncton, N.B., 29th June, 1891. 412w

FARMS to SELL or to RENT.

Farms of 320 acres with House, Stable and Granary, can be purchased by EASY PAYMENTS spread over a term of years, thereby saving the farmer all outlay on permanent improvements when first starting. Farms can also be RENTED on a yearly tenancy. CATTLE can be obtained by the tenant or purchaser on a Share system, entitling him to the dairy produce and half the increase.

The farms are situated 3 to 6 miles south of Whitewood Station, on the Main Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between it and Pipestone Valley, five miles distant, where wood is plentiful. The land is of good quality and the district well adapted to mixed farming. There are excellent frame buildings on many of the farms, and on others buildings will be erected for incoming purchasers or tenants.

Also for sale, on the line of the M. & N. W. Railway, from Solsgirth to Assinippi, a number of well wooded and watered unimproved farms, admirably adapted for mixed farming, several of them close to stations.

Local agents will meet parties at stations to show lands, if sufficient notice is given.

Address HENRY W. POLLOCK, Manager,  
Assiniboine Farm, Two Creeks, Man.

References: L. A. Hamilton, Land Com'r, C.P.R.; W. B. Scarth, Land Com'r, Can. N.W. Land Co.; Archibald, Howell & Cumberland, Solicitors, Winnipeg. 563w



FARMING  
— IN —  
North-Western Canada

Everyone contemplating farming in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada should subscribe for THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, which was established in 1882, and is still the only agricultural paper printed between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, having in that vast territory a much larger circulation than all other agricultural publications combined. It is an illustrated paper, devoted to Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary, Grain Growing, Poultry, Forestry, Gardening and every other detail of Northwest Farming, written by practical, experienced men of long residence here, and is specially adapted to the conditions of this region, to the farming of which it is the ONLY PAPER in Canada exclusively devoted.

Subscription to Canada or the United States, \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain and other countries in the Postal Union 5s. sterling.

Money orders to be made payable at Winnipeg to Acton Burrows.

Address:  
**The Nor'-West Farmer Company,**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE:  
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.:—  
THOS. H. CHILD, Manager,  
150 Nassau Street.





term of years; but, as it is held for sale at any time whenever the purchaser appears, there are no leases in vogue.

We live three miles from the post office. In going thither we pass seven farms on the east side of the road (as we travel northwards) and five on the west side. Only two of the first owners remain of the seven, and of the five only one. Five of the nine have gone within less than two years. Some are working for wages in cities, and some have lost all by foreclosures and owe too much to leave with their creditors' permission. Now, they were not fickle nor easily discouraged; they were strictly sober, caring not for tobacco or the circus or cards. They set great store by their homes, and liked their employment; but they could not keep up any longer against the nameless foe which seemed to thwart their every effort to succeed.

The late revered Bishop of Kansas was accustomed fully to indorse the dictum of the Episcopal clergyman formerly resident in this parish. He would affirm he had lived in several of the States before coming to this part, but had never met with a parish where the people, as a whole, were such uniformly good citizens and neighbors. These removals have occasioned a distinct loss to this community. They are missed in church work, as teachers and pupils in the schools, and in social life. Those who rent the farms, having no settled anchorage, take but a languid interest in any such things.

For ourselves, I can truly declare we value our prairie home chiefly for our children's sake. We were cheerfully willing to use the most stringent economy and to dispense with many necessities in order to retain our farm. But it has not been possible. In the first place, we sunk our capital in opening up a high prairie farm of 280 acres. We had a very plain, little four-roomed house, a large barn, and expected to get our returns by wheat growing. The crop has many insect pests, and involves serious expenses for labor, machinery and threshing. These expenses seemed to drive the profits to a vanishing point, so we tried the experiment of 100 acres. To avoid the local buyer's commission we shipped a car load to Kansas City direct, where it brought only 66 cents per bushel, and after hauling and railway freight was paid, our profits were once more almost nothing. There was a saying repeated until it became an adage, "One year you cannot raise anything, the next you raise so much it ain't worth anything." We had a big crop of corn in 1879. At that time we had to haul it 20 miles to market, and sell at from 15 to 17 cents per bushel! Finding that we were retrograding rather than prospering on the crops of grain we sold, we reasoned that raising cattle and horses was the thing. A good deal of money had been spent to procure water; we had three wells dug, and a large pond made in the pasture also. The supply was sufficient except in the driest part of the year, when all sources failed. We had a chance to buy a farm, well watered by a never-failing creek, and with a well at the corral that never ran dry, plenty of shade timber and all requisite farm buildings. We mortgaged all the land to secure this, expecting to sell our 280 acres some time in the near future, and with the price pay off the incumbrance on the recent purchase too.

About this time five years ago we had what was known as the "boom." It was worked up by speculators, who, in one way or another, injure farming more than grasshoppers, hail or drought. When it collapsed we could not sell at any price. To promptly pay our eight per cent interest on the mortgage we sometimes borrowed money at two and a half per cent per month, because "cattle never were so low for 40 years," or we sold colts and hogs far below their value. But the depression in price on all we have to sell has continued long enough to cause the loss of the farms as well as the stock we needed to carry on business with.

I agree that we ourselves are to blame. We ought never to have mortgaged our home. But I say this: If interest on borrowed money were lower; if railways made a reasonable charge, and did not take one-half the corn to pay for carrying the other half, or as Jay Gould told the Commission of Inquiry, "We put on all the traffic will bear;" and if horses, cattle, hogs and grain were fairly sold in a fair market, not depressed artificially to enrich a few men—we should be paying our way to-day. But we have to face the world bankrupt, hope and purse and position to-day. We have slowly learned, with some bitterness, perhaps, while being thrown be-

neath the tribulum, that "farmers and all other workmen are but so much raw material to be worked up into the medium which produces aggrandizement and countless wealth for the favored and fortunate few."

### Dried up Dakota.

A recent issue of Harper's Magazine contains an article on The Dakotas, from the versatile pen of Julian Ralph. But even such a friendly observer cannot fail to see the short comings and is compelled to admit the truth. Of North Dakota he says:—"It has been a one crop State, and the figures that are given of its yield of that crop are not what they pretend to be, for four-fifths of the wheat is usually grown on the eastern edge, in the Red River Valley. In the rest of the State the crops have failed year after year, and even the grading of stock, for which alone the critics of the State say it is fit, has been attended with some serious reverses."

After saying that "the most extravagant lying indulged in to boom the State has failed to alter nature," Mr. Ralph continues:—"The lying on behalf of North Dakota took the form of applying the phenomenal figures of the rich Red River Valley to the whole State, quoting the earnings of Red River farms and the experiences of Red River settlers as applicable to North Dakota. Having gone to Dakota because of the marvellous yield of wheat in the Red River Valley, the unfortunate settlers put all their holdings in wheat. It is customary in Dakota for people to say that these poor fellows bought their experience dearly, but they did not pay as much for it as the two Dakotas have paid for the carnival of lying that began the business. A succession of extraordinarily bad seasons followed, owing to lack of sufficient moisture to grow the grain. In one year there was not enough to sprout it. There were five years of dire misfortune, and they brought absolute ruin to all who had no means laid by. Many were ruined who had money, and thousands left the Territory, for it was a Territory when the wholesale lying was at its height."

Speaking of the operations of the usurers in North Dakota Mr. Ralph says:—"They have been paying all the way from 12 to 24 per cent. a year for loans. They have also been obliged to give bonuses to the loaning agents at renewal times, getting \$180, say, when they were charged with \$200. These agents are terrible sharks, and there are crowds of them in the State, calling themselves real estate and loan agents, getting money from the East, paying the capitalists 6 and 8 per cent. for it, and then exacting as high as 24 per cent. and these stiff bonuses besides. They have made a fine living upon the misery and distress and upon the bare necessities of those around them. An organization of capitalists to loan money at reasonable rates would be a godsend there, and full security for their money could be obtained by them." How the poor victims lived through these exactions is a mystery. Many did not. They abandoned their farms and the State."

### Dear Living in the U. S. A.

Mr. Wallace Graham, formerly of Windsor and Parkhill, Ontario, writes a letter from Chicago, Illinois, to the Windsor Record, from which the following is taken:—"The rural people one meets on the train in these states are not nearly as well dressed or as prosperous looking as those met with in Canada. Nor are the villages or towns as thrifty in appearance. The reasons are expensive living caused by high excise duties. It costs nearly twice as much to provide for a family, while the returns for the labor of the producer are only a small percentage higher. For instance:—The suit of clothes which I used to buy for \$30 in Canada costs me \$50 to \$60 here. My wife who used to get her dresses for from \$6 to \$15 in Canada, pays from \$20 to \$35 here. That is for the mere making. Entertainments that in Canada cost one 25 cents to attend cost 50 cents here. You pay twice as much for your laundry work here as you do in Canada. Your drayage, your rent, your medical attendance—even to your contributions to the poor—nearly all the details of ordinary expenditure—cost you very much more. The farmer finds his blacksmith, and his carpenter, and his dry goods, and his clothing, and all other bills from 25 to 50, and even 100 per cent higher than he would have to pay in Canada, while the price of his products and

his labor is only enhanced by a much smaller percentage. This way the farmer in this country is not as well off, does not dress as well, or lives in as good a home as he does in Canada. They have all the benefits of annexation, but I venture to say, because I have travelled much through Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and the western states, that in no state west of Michigan can you find as well dressed and honest farmers and farmers' wives, sons and daughters, as you find in Canada today; despite the McKinley bill. These people I am speaking of, have all the benefits of annexation and are not as prosperous and they have not as many of the comforts of life as Canadian farmers have."

### A Land Colony Collapse.

The Farmers' Review, of Chicago, U. S. A., says another co-operative land colony has come to grief. The Madera Bank of California has failed, carrying down in its ruin the John Brown colony. The bank had a capital of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 was paid up. It has now "failed" for \$85,000, which means the complete ruin of the co-operative project. John Brown started three years ago a colony project on an original plan. His idea was to plant five-acre tracts to raisins, grapes and fruits and cultivate them for colonists, who would pay small amounts monthly. He charged \$750 per acre for the land, and he estimated that another \$75 would bring the grapes into bearing. Thus for \$750 a man would have a bearing vineyard upon which he could move at the end of four years. No co-operative scheme started in California gained so many subscribers as this John Brown colony. Day laborers and waiters and many others who are only making \$7 to \$10 per week went into it because of the hope of securing homes in a few years, and the failure will be a terrible blow to them. The vines planted are only two years old and will not bear enough to pay expenses for another year. The amount of fraudulent stock runs up to hundreds of shares and as the stubs have been destroyed it is impossible to say who holds it. The Pacific Bank of San Francisco has taken possession of the bank because of its loan. The colony lands are valuable, but it will take a large sum of money to develop them. The chief loss will fall upon the small holders, who will probably be frozen out.

### Manitoba Wheat in England.

The following letter explains itself:

24 Wellington Street, Strand.  
London.

To Messrs. Dale & Reynolds, Managers Milling and Baking Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, N.

RE CANADIAN WHEAT.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, jurors of seed, wheats and flour exhibited at the International Milling and Baking Exhibition, wish to express our opinion of the splendid sample of No. 1 Red Fyfe wheat, amongst other Canadian wheats, entered (but not for competition) by Sir Charles Tupper, Bt., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Archer Baker, the European traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., as follows:

That the wheat shown in the large glass vessel, No. 1, hard Fyfe, would be most valuable to the British millers for mixing with English wheat, as when milled together it would give a flour of great strength and good flavor. A large produce in baking would be the result; and we only hope that in the future a good bulk of it would find its way to this country. The No. 1 hard Fyfe wheat also recommends itself as of great value, from a miller's point of view, not only in the above named points but also on account of its clean condition and uniformity.

Had these samples been in the competition, they would have secured the champion prize; as it is, the champion prize was awarded to another Canadian grown red Fyfe, entered by the government of Manitoba.

Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) WILSON MARRIAGE, Last Mills & Dillridge Hill Farm, Colchester.

J. RANE, Clarence & Alexandria Mills, Hull.

R. W. DUNHAM, The Miller, Mark Lane, E.C.

FRAS. DAVIS, Albert Bridge Flour Mills, Battersea.



# C. P. R. LANDS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE SELECTED LANDS IN THE THREE GREAT PROVINCES OF THE NORTHWEST:

IN MANITOBA, 2,000,000 AC ES. IN ASSINIBOIA, 4,000,000 ACRES. IN ALBERTA, 3,000,000 ACRES.

**UNDER THE TEN YEARS' CREDIT PLAN** the purchaser pays only one-tenth of the purchase money in cash; the balance is payable in nine annual instalments with interest at only 6 per cent. per annum.

**1892. SPECIAL TERMS FOR FARMERS. 1892.**

To enable Farmers to meet their payments from the products of the land, they can have their instalments fall due in each year after harvest.

## REDUCED PRICES.

The Company are making a special effort to secure the settlement of their lands, and are offering a REDUCTION in the price of those listed at \$4 per acre and upwards; in most cases amounting to FROM 25 TO 33 PER CENT.

Do not purchase lands until you know OUR PRICES AND TERMS. If you do not intend purchasing write for the NEW PUBLICATIONS just issued by the Company. These will show you how and where to

**SECURE A FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES**

And give you facts regarding successful farmers that will surprise you. Address,

L. A. HAMILTON, C.P.R. Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

# Manitoba & North-Western Railway Company OF CANADA.

**CHOICE LAND FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.**

**Homesteads in the Park Lands of the Fertile Belt.**

GOOD SOIL. ... GOOD TIMBER ... GOOD WATER.

## IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS.

Selected Settlers on Free Homesteads along this Railway can be supplied with material for House, Stock, Implements, or other necessities to the extent of \$500 (about £100) each Homestead, the sum so advanced being repayable by easy instalments extending over a term of years. Applicants for these advances must be married men and practical farmers with sufficient means to provide provisions for their families for the first year.

Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

**HENRY FRY, Asst. Land Commissioner, Main Street, WINNIPEG.**

or J. A. W. OLIVER, Colonization Agent, New Stone Buildings, 67-69 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

354w

## THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY Lim'd

Have the option of selecting, under the terms of their agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway,

**Over 2,000,000 Acres of the Finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories,**

which they offer for sale on **EASY TERMS. Payments by Instalments. No cultivation conditions.**

Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.

**TOWN LOTS for sale in all the Towns and Villages on Main Line of the Canadian Pacific R'y**

**BETWEEN BRANDON AND THE ROCKIES.**

**GOOD LANDS.**

**RED RIVER LOTS.**

Maps and all other information can be obtained at the offices of the Company.

**Winnipeg Office: 339 Main Street.**

**W. B. SCARTH, Land Commissioner.**

**London Office: 90 Cannon St., E. C.**

**JOHN R. NESBITT, Secretary.**

476w

# WINNIPEG, the Wholesale Centre of the Northwest.

*Naturally Winnipeg is the centre for the wholesale and jobbing trade of the great Northwest. Immense stocks of goods and merchandise, covering all varieties required to supply the wants of the districts devoted to grain production, stock breeding, cattle ranching, mining, lumbering and fishing, as well as the more diversified demands of the city, town and village people, are to be found in the handsome buildings, supplied with all modern conveniences and appliances, which are a marked feature of the city's edifices. Shipments are daily made to points over 1,000 miles distant, so extensive a range of country is supplied from this well stocked central market. The complete railway systems radiating from Winnipeg afford great facilities to the retailers in the Province and Territories for the securing of stocks at short notice, and experience has shown that full advantage is taken of the situation. The railway corporations recognize Winnipeg as one of the principal wholesale depots of Canada, and deal with its wholesalers on that basis.*

**PRSONS, BELL & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**General Stationery, Books, Fancy Goods,**

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

**PRINTING, WRAPPING & WALL PAPERS, PAPER BAGS, TWINES, &c.,**

**Cor. Princess & Bannatyne Sts., Winnipeg.**

586w

**G. F. & J. GALT,**

**Tea Importers & Wholesale Grocers.**

**HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.**

**Branches: Vancouver, Calgary, Lethbridge.**

**W. F. BUCHANAN,**

**BROKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT,  
WINNIPEG.**

**Representing—**Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; The B. C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.; Buchanan & Co., Saltcoats, N. W. T.; Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.; The Oriental Traders Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

611w



## Birthplaces of the People.

Bulletin No. 11 of the Dominion census for 1891 deals with the birthplaces of the people, and gives the number of French-speaking Canadians in each province. Following are the tables relating to the country west of Lake Superior:—

## COMPONENT PARTS OF THE POPULATION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
	1891.	1881.
Native born.....	57.6	70.7
Born within the Province .....	37.0	65.0
Born in other Provinces.....	20.6	5.7
Foreign born.....	42.4	29.3
Born in other parts of British Empire....	21.7	12.2
Born in European countries.....	3.3	1.8
Born in United States .....	6.6	4.7
Born in other foreign countries .....	10.8	10.6

MANITOBA.		
	1891.	1881.
Native born.....	70.8	74.2
Born within the Province .....	33.2	27.3
Born in other Provinces.....	37.6	46.9
Foreign born .....	29.2	25.8
Born in other parts of British Empire....	19.1	12.5
Born in European countries .....	7.0	9.2
Born in United States .....	2.0	2.8
Born in other foreign countries.....	1.1	1.3

NORTHWEST PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS.		
	1891.	1881.
Native born.....	71.5	93.8
Born within the Province .....	39.4	91.6
Born in other Provinces.....	32.1	2.2
Foreign born.....	28.5	6.2
Born in other parts of British Empire....	19.5	0.6
Born in European countries .....	3.6	0.1
Born in United States .....	3.0	0.4
Born in other foreign countries .....	2.4	5.1

## LINGUISTIC DIVISION.

The proportion of French-speaking and all others in the Dominion west of Lake Superior is:—

	1891.	1881.
DOMINION—French-speaking Canadians .....	29.4	30.1
“ All others .....	70.6	69.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA—French-speaking .....	1.3	1.5
“ All others.....	98.7	98.5
MANITOBA—French-speaking .....	7.3	15.
“ All others.....	92.7	85.
N. W. TERRITORIES—French-speaking .....	2.3	10.1
“ All others.....	97.7	89.9

## Birthplaces of the people.

	Native born.		Not Native born.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
British Columbia .....	56,291	34,957	41,322	14,502
Manitoba .....	108,017	48,992	44,489	16,962
Northwest Territories	47,783	23,939	19,016	1,576

The people of Canada is subdivided into French-speaking and English-speaking and all other Canadians.

	French-Speaking.		English-Speaking.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
British Columbia .....	1,181	723	96,432	48,736
Manitoba .....	11,102	9,868	141,404	56,086
Northwest Territories	1,543	2,633	65,256	22,382

Canadians born within the Province and Canadians born in other Provinces of the Dominion.

	Born within the Province.	Born in other Provinces.	Born within the Province.	Born in other Provinces.
	1891.	1891.	1881.	1881.
British Columbia .....	36,141	20,159	32,175	2,782
Manitoba .....	50,648	57,399	18,020	39,972
Northwest Territories	20,312	21,471	21,885	2,054

## Canadians, British born, but not native born.

	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.
England, 1891.....	12,959	16,017	7,297
“ 1881.....	3,294	3,457	86
Scotland, 1891.....	4,368	7,444	3,497
“ 1881.....	1,204	2,868	84
Ireland, 1891.....	2,771	4,553	1,816
“ 1881.....	1,285	1,836	58
Newfoundland, 1891.....	437	72	41
“ 1881.....	8	16	1
Other British Poss., 1891.....	574	208	477
“ 1881.....	203	56	4

## Foreign born.

	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.
European Countries, 1891.....	3,140	11,360	2,428
“ 1881.....	840	6,097	28
United States, 1891.....	6,567	3,063	1,967
“ 1881.....	2,295	1,752	113
China, 1891.....	8,910	31	41
“ 1881.....	4,350	4	.....
All other countries, 1891.....	1,596	1,741	1,542
“ 1881.....	5,396	881	1,314

## Foreign born from the European Continent.

	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.
France, 1891.....	268	474	196
“ 1881.....	193	81	22
Germany, 1891.....	904	857	756
“ 1881.....	344	220	.....
Italy, Spain & Portugal, 1891.....	587	32	20
“ 1881.....	101	24	.....
Russia and Poland, 1891.....	316	6,251	1,061
“ 1881.....	32	5,651	.....
Scandinavia, 1891.....	1,065	3,746	404
“ 1881.....	170	121	4

## Dominion Surveyor's Work.

Surveyor-General Deville, of the Department of the Interior, says:—“More survey work is being done this season than for some years past. It is entirely attributable to the increase in immigration to the Canadian Northwest. The new railways which have been built in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts have attracted settlers there and, of course, surveys have to be made for them. Commencing in the far east, for we have them scattered all over the Dominion from ocean to ocean, there is O. J. Klotz, who is located at Canso getting the longitude between Greenwich and Montreal. He is working in connection with the Greenwich and Montreal observatories. Taking a big jump westward, we have Joseph Tremblay in the Lake Dauphin district. He is dividing several townships there. He complains of there being too much bush on the lands in that locality. Then there is W. T. Thompson, who is south of Qu'Appelle, and who is subdividing a piece of land formerly set apart for an Indian reserve. It was not required for this purpose and now we are surveying it. Thomas Fawcett is looking over the country between Touchwood and Prince Albert, finding out where the good land is, so that we may know where to make our surveys. We do not want to go to the expense of surveying bush and swamp lands, which will not be taken up. Wm. Ogilvie has charge of a surveying party at Prince Albert. He has four surveyors along with him. They are helping to locate settlers on their lands, and doing whatsoever is required in that direction. J. Lestock Reid has a contract for the subdivision of several townships on Shell river, northwest of Prince Albert.

C. A. Magrath, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, who is also an engineer for the Galt Coal Co., has a contract for surveying at the head of St. Mary's river, near the international boundary in Alberta. We have seven surveyors between Calgary and Edmonton. Then at Edmonton we have a party under the charge of J. S. Dennis. He is doing much the same work as Mr. Ogilvie is at Prince Albert in placing immigrants on their lands.

In the mountains there is J. McArthur, who is continuing the work of a topographical survey on which he has been engaged for some years. Then there is W. S. Drewry making a triangulation of the Rocky Mountains. This is to show established reference points from which to start on surveys. In the meantime he is in the Selkirks. John Vicars is in the Kamloops district subdividing lines. This constitutes our staff for the present season.”

## Business Chances in the West.

Beginning with this issue THE WESTERN WORLD will regularly publish a list of business openings in the country west of Lake Superior. The information from which this list is compiled is principally supplied by the station agents at the various points. Every care will be taken to secure accurate information, but the publisher does not in any way guarantee it. The object is to assist persons who want to locate and subscribers knowing of business openings in their respective localities are requested to communicate with the Editor:—

BLACKSMITHS:—Duck Lake, Sask.; Holmfild, Man.; Burnside, Man.; Whitewater, Man.; Fleming, Assa.; Whitewood, Assa.

BOARDING HOUSES:—Burnside, Man.; Whitewater, Man.

BRICK YARDS:—Virden, Man., good clay near town on W. F. Scarth's farm; Innisfail, Alta., good clay a mile from station; Holland, Man.

BUTCHERS:—Gainsboro, Souris branch C. P. R.; Alexander, Man.; Holmfild, Man.; Lauder, Man.; Headingly, Man.; Innisfail, Alta.; Fleming, Assa.; Whitewood, Assa.

CARPENTERS:—Lumsden, Assa.; Holmfild, Man.; Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.; Brandon, Man., agent says:—“Men in demand”; Fleming, Assa.; Whitewood, Assa.

CREAMERIES OR CHEESE FACTORIES:—Holmfild, Man.

DENTISTS:—Alexander, Man.; Glenboro, Man.; Virden, Man.; Whitewood, Assa.; Innisfail, Alta.

DRESSMAKERS:—Glenboro, Man.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS:—Gainsboro, Souris Branch C. P. R.; Lumsden, Assa.; Duck Lake, Sask.; Emerson, Man., the agent says:—“There is a good mill, any competent person taking hold of it can do a good business”; Alexander, Man.; Holmfild, Man.; Lauder, Man., municipality has voted \$3,000 bonus; Nesbit, Man.; Whitewater, Man.; Brandon, Man., agent says:—“one on a large scale for export business would find an opening”; Fleming, Assa.; Whitewood, Assa.; Glenboro, Man., \$5,000 to \$4,000 bonus, according to capacity, will be given for a 75 barrel mill.

FURNITURE STORES:—Glenboro, Man.

GENERAL STORES:—Alexander, Man.; Lauder, Man.; Stockton, Man.; Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.; Nesbit, Man.; Burnside, Man.; Whitewater, Man.; Brandon, Man., “possibly an opening for one or two.”

GRAIN ELEVATORS:—Lumsden, Assa.

HARDWARE AND TINSMITH SHOPS:—Glenboro, Man.; Headingly, Man.

HARNESS MAKERS:—Gainsboro, Souris branch C. P. R.; Duck Lake, Sask.; Holmfild, Man.; Lauder, Man.; Stockton, Man.; Headingly, Man.; Virden, Man.; Brandon, Man.

HOTELS:—Gainsboro, Souris branch C. P. R.; Lumsden, Assa.; Holmfild, Man.; Balgonie, Assa.; Whitewater, Man.; Innisfail, Alta.; Brandon, Man., “first class hotel badly wanted”; Fleming, Assa., Holland, Man.

LIVERY STABLES:—Lumsden, Assa.; Balgonie, Assa.; Fleming, Assa.; Holland, Man.; Whitewood, Assa.

MACHINE SHOPS:—Alexander, Man.; Holmfild, Man.; Lauder, Man.; Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.; Holland, Man.; Brandon, Man., “apparently an opening for one.”

NEWSPAPER & PRINTING OFFICES:—Glenboro, Man.; Brandon, Man., “daily badly wanted.”

PHYSICIANS:—Lauder, Man.; Gainsboro, Souris branch C. P. R.; Glenboro, Man.; Ninga, Man.; Fleming, Assa.; Whitewood, Assa.; Innisfail, Alta.

SAW MILLS:—Duck Lake, Sask.

SHOEMAKERS:—Duck Lake, Sask.; Gainsboro, Souris branch C. P. R.; Stockton, Man.; Wolseley, Assa.; Headingly, Man.; Burnside, Man., the agent says:—“A shoemaker who could provide boarding and lodging accomodation besides attending to his business, would do well”; Fleming, Assa.; Manitou, Man.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOPS:—Glenboro, Man.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS:—Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.; Manitou, Man.







## RAILWAYS.

## C. P. R. Earnings and Expenses.

Following are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings and expenses for the periods stated:—

	June, 1892.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892.
Gross earnings . . .	\$1,793,276.82	\$9,822,488.76
Working expenses . .	1,122,126.60	6,500,004.82
Net profits . . .	671,150.22	3,322,483.94

In June, 1891, the net profits were \$601,812.68, and from January 1 to June 30, 1891, there was a net profit of \$2,954,522.10. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for June, \$69,337.54; and from Jan. 1 to June 30, \$367,961.84.

The traffic earnings from July 7 to 31 were:—

	1892.	1891.	Increase.
" 7 to 14 . . .	421,000	389,000	32,000
" 14 to 21 . . .	417,000	384,000	33,000
" 21 to 31 . . .	537,000	503,000	34,000

## C. P. R. Land Sales.

The sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway lands continue to be most satisfactory, and greatly in excess of last year. The figures for the first six months of this year are as follows:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
January . . .	6,500	\$ 26,000	15,000	\$ 58,000
February . . .	4,300	19,000	25,000	93,000
March . . .	4,600	18,000	38,200	143,000
April . . .	9,100	38,000	66,000	240,000
May . . .	6,000	26,500	35,100	120,000
June . . .	8,000	35,000	48,355	167,000
July . . .	11,578	45,316	40,908	135,548
Totals . . .	50,078	\$207,816	268,563	\$956,548

The sales for the first seven months of the year, as shown above, are the largest amount ever made by the department in the same period. In its early days large sales of lands were made, but to companies and generally acquired for speculative purposes, while the sales this year have been to actual settlers, and few of them have purchased over a quarter section. It will thus be seen that while the sales have been phenomenally large, they have also been in the direction of increased population and development of the country. The sales for August will likely be equal to previous months, as delegates from Maine, Nebraska and other states have been visiting the Northwest with a view to selecting lands for settlement.

## A Large Country.

The immense prairie region which lies east of the Rocky Mountain range, and of which country Manitoba forms but a small part, is so different from all other portions of Canada that eastern statesmen find a difficulty in comprehending the situation, and often come to wrong conclusions because of the greatness of the territory. In the matter of roads or outlets from the wide Northwest this is particularly the case. Here a vast expanse of rich, cleared land, a hundred times greater than all the land fit for cultivation that exists in Ontario, is found without a natural or convenient outlet by navigable rivers, lakes or sea, and in this respect Manitoba and the Northwest differs from all other countries. The manner of settling this immense territory and of establishing commercial intercourse has caused continued agitation amongst politicians ever since Confederation took place 24 years ago. One party, found chiefly in the east, thinks that all the traffic to and from the Northwest should go towards the Atlantic to build up eastern cities and enrich eastern merchants, shippers, and manufacturers. Another party, which has many representatives in this country, while recognizing that one line of railway, even if it is the Canadian Pacific, can never afford accommodation for a country so boundless, believe that our way to prosperity lies through the United States, at least that was once the belief, although the delusion is now pretty well removed. Still another party see plainly that in the future not only the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Northern Pacific and other roads yet to be constructed will be utterly unable to carry

the traffic of the British Northwest to the distant seaboard, and that the Hudson's Bay route must be opened no matter what the opposition may be. The chief obstacles are thrown in the way by Ontario and Quebec. Already has the advancing settlement of this country lessened the value of farm lands in the older provinces; towns and cities have also been checked, population has been drawn off to the growing west, and eastern markets supplied with Manitoba wheat. The loss has been partly made up by the market opened here for merchandise and manufactures. This will continue and increase and will form one of the chief sources of prosperity to the eastern provinces. Judging from the progress made during the last 12 years in the settlement of this country, tremendous changes may be expected before the termination of an equal period. Before the end of other 12 years the vacant lands of Manitoba and Assiniboia will be occupied to the vast and fertile valley and the Great Saskatchewan, more than a thousand miles long and drained by many rivers, will have been settled and opened by railways, and as thousands of villages and towns have sprung up in the prairie region during the last 12 years, when a part of the time there were no railways, so in the next 12 years new centres of trade, in what is now new territory, will be numbered by the thousands. The population of the Northwest may be 10 times what it is now and the volume of trade overwhelming beyond all that can be anticipated.

The obstacles thrown in the way of the completion of the Hudson's Bay road by men who are blinded by selfishness or have no knowledge of what they are talking about, seems little short of lunacy to those who are acquainted with the extent and resources of a country that is almost a new world of woods, waters and prairies; rich in every agricultural resource, and capable of sustaining millions of human beings in comfort and affluence.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

## Kootenay Railways.

The Victoria, B. C., Times says:—Arrangements have been completed for the construction of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway. One survey party is now in the field, another will be sent out at once, and work generally will be so far advanced that active operations can be begun early next spring. This satisfactory information is had as the result of a visit to Victoria of Mr. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls and Northern railway, accompanied by Mr. E. J. Roberts, chief engineer of the road, and Mr. Jay H. Adams, legal adviser. Mr. Corbin has completed the agreement to construct the road, and there can be no doubt the necessary railway facilities to bring the Kootenay country with its enormous latent wealth to the front, will be had, and that too, at as early date as possible.

One railway engineer is now in the field with his survey party and another one is to be started at once from the Nelson end of the line. The northern terminus, it is understood, will be at Nelson City, and the southern terminus at a point near Beaver creek on the Columbia river. Under the agreement the surveys will be completed before the snow flies, and the actual work of construction will be commenced as early as possible next year. The road is, of course, what is known as a mountain line, but notwithstanding this fact it is stated by those who know that its construction will not be a very difficult matter. It will be about 120 miles in length, running from the boundary line north along the Columbia river as far as Beaver Creek. Thence along Beaver creek until it strikes the main Salmon river and its western fork, thence along to the Cottonwood Smith creek. From here it is probable a detour of from six to eight miles will have to be made to get down the west arm of the Kootenay river to reach Nelson.

The line runs through a first class timber belt, especially along the Salmon river, where the timber is considered to be the best in the whole Kootenay country. It is principally white pine and hemlock and is especially valuable. Most of the line between Nelson on the north and the Pend d'Oreille river on the south runs through unappropriated lands, and it is said the principal owners of the lands which have been taken up, and through which it is proposed the line shall run, are the Davies Sayward Co., who own large tracts upon the Columbia and Salmon rivers.

Besides the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road, the C. P. R. are contemplating a line from Revelstoke to the head of the Lower Arrow lake, and the line

for a road is being laid out from Nakusp to the Slocan mines. Much as has been said about the marvellous wealth of the whole Kootenay country, the best half remains to be told, and it will not be until these railways are completed and running that the full extent of the mineral resources will be realized. Then, from all indications, even the most sanguine predictions and expectations will be found to be far within the mark. The country seems sure to go ahead by leaps and bounds and, through railway communication with the outside world, will give an impetus and a start heretofore unknown.

## The P. A., D. &amp; W. Railway.

Work is being actively prosecuted on the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway this season, fully 500 men being at work. The track is now laid for nearly the whole distance from Port Arthur to the Canadian terminus at Gunflint Lake, a distance of 85 miles. Very promising beds of iron ore are known to exist both on the Canadian and American (Ontario and Minnesota sides of the international boundary, and the rail way will undoubtedly be extended into Minnesota in order that the American ores may be brought out in bond via Port Arthur for transshipment to the ore ports of Cleveland and Ashtabula via the Great Lakes. It is likely the Canadian portion of the railway will be completed early in September. Messrs. Conmee & Middleton are the contractors and the capital necessary to build the line has been found by Messrs. Rice Lewis & Co., and Eby Blaine & Co., Toronto. The line was subsidized by the Provincial and Federal Governments.

## Railway Work in B. C.

A large amount of work is being done on the Pacific Division of the C. P. R. this season in replacing temporary structures with permanent ones, filling up trestles and rebuilding bridges in masonry and steel. About half a million dollars will be expended in making these renewals.

The Shuswap and Okanagan line, 51 miles in length, from the main line of the C. P. R., at Sicamous to Vernon, was transferred to the C. P. R. Co. for operation some two months ago and is already doing a satisfactory and growing traffic.

The C. P. R. Co. have made a survey this season for a line from Revelstoke down to the head of Arrow Lake, and some further explorations to establish the fact of their being able to continue that route in the event of their desiring to do so, in conjunction with the Columbia & Kootenay Railway.

Among the projected roads are the Nicola Valley Railway and the Chilliwack Railway, but there is nothing doing at present on either of them.

## Railway Notes.

The Southern extension of the Calgary & Edmonton line has been completed from Calgary to Macleod, and work is now being pushed on the line from Macleod west to the Crow's Nest Pass.

Five tea trains passed over the C. P. R. from Vancouver in one day recently. There were over 100 cars, which represents a huge sum of money. On one train were three cars of silk, valued not far from the million mark.

Pine wood is being shipped in large quantities from Roddick, on the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. Prince Albert contractors furnish the Regina and Moose Jaw electric light companies and other manufacturers with fuel.

The Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Co. intend building a steamer to run on Okanagan Lake. There is little doubt of the C. P. R. being connected with the venture, and the railway will probably find its way into the Okanagan Valley by way of Fire Valley.

Mr. Brynmor, R. C. A., Montreal, has received a commission from the C. P. R. Co. to paint several large pictures of Rocky mountain scenery to be sent to the art exhibition of the world's fair at Chicago, for the purpose at once of giving a notion of the country and of Canadian art.

The rumored intention of the C. P. R. to connect New Westminster and Vancouver, B. C., by a steam tramway will, if carried into effect, as is believed likely, develop quickly a large area of inter-urban land, specially adapted for market gardening and the "petite culture" in general.



Two more detachments of British marines are to visit Montreal shortly. The crew of one of the men-of-war on the Chinese coast will be relieved from duty at the expiration of their term of service, which occurs soon, and they will return to England by the C. P. R. route. They will be replaced by a crew who will come by the same route from England.

Admiral Seymour, of the British Chinese squadron, passed through Winnipeg recently on his return to England. He will shortly make a report to the British government on the suitability of the C. P. R. as a naval transport route, he having taken the trip for that purpose. It will be in many respects a favorable one.

The announcement that the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company intend the construction of their road at once has been received with pleasure by merchants in Vancouver, as well as by the settlers on Lulu Island. The line will be operated by the C. P. R., and will help to settle up a rich tract of farming land, and open new markets for farmers.

The advantages resulting from the working of the "automatic elevated coal pockets" at Swift Current, Assa, has induced the C. P. R. authorities to proceed with similar erections at Ignace and Rennie, Ont. A gang of men are now engaged at Ignace in the construction of these improvements, and on their completion the work at Rennie will be proceeded with.

## WESLEY F. ORR,

Real Estate Dealer,

Loan & Investment Agent,

CALGARY, ALBERTA,

Offers the benefit of many years' experience, including five years' inspectorship of one of the largest Canadian Loan Companies, a thorough knowledge of the District of Alberta, and of residence in Calgary since its inception. 524w

## Dominion Line

### ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in Summer, and fortnightly between Liverpool, Halifax and Portland, Me., in winter.

Cabin Rates, \$40 to \$80, according to Steamer and accommodation. Returns, \$80 and \$150. Intermediate, \$30, Return, \$60. Steerage, \$20, Return, \$40.

For further particulars, apply to

FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY,

Man. Directors, 24 James Street, Liverpool.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

General Agents, Montreal.

And to the Local Agents in the various Towns and Cities. 620 w.

## CANADA SETTLERS LOAN & TRUST COY.

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

## MONEY TO LOAN

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY IN WESTERN CANADA.

Special power to Lend to new and Approved Settlers on Homesteads.

ADDRESS

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.,

MANAGERS,

350 MAIN STREET,

P.O. Box 1299.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

515w

## P. DALY,

### REAL ESTATE AGENT,

EDMONTON. P.O. BOX 15.

300 Lots on improved avenues in the town for sale at low prices and easy terms.

Improved and Unimproved Farms within easy reach of town. Full information to intending settlers or investors. Write for Pamphlet on Edmonton District, which will be sent free. 603w

**ARGUMENT.** THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Jersey City, N. J., have undertaken to guarantee to their Advertising patrons a total circulation for their various papers of not less than **ONE MILLION**. This means an addition of 500,000 to our present lists. It has been said that to secure a half million new subscribers in six months is a business impossibility. This is proba-

bly true by ordinary or common methods, but **NOT TRUE** when the effort is associated with the kind of enterprise that appears in this prospectus. Five hundred thousand new subscribers will mean to us more than \$500,000 of advertising revenues during the next five years. We can afford to pay for them at least half their value to us. We are willing to do even more than this, if necessary,

and to that end have originated the fairest and most ingenious plan of distributing **Cash Premiums** or Rewards of Merit among new subscribers that the world has ever known. The plan or method is in conflict with no law against lotteries or schemes of chance; it involves nothing that is illegal or immoral; it places a **premium on brains**; it is, in short, the very essence of what is commendable, honest, liberal and attractive.

# CASH FOR BRAINS

For **CORRECT ANSWERS** to ANY ONE of the following Ten Word-Riddles the American Publishing Company will pay the following

## CASH REWARDS

For a correct answer to any <b>ONE</b> word,	<b>\$20.00</b>	For a correct answer to any <b>SIX</b> words,	<b>\$150.00</b>
For a correct answer to any <b>TWO</b> words,	<b>\$50.00</b>	For a correct answer to any <b>SEVEN</b> words,	<b>\$175.00</b>
For a correct answer to any <b>THREE</b> words,	<b>\$75.00</b>	For a correct answer to any <b>EIGHT</b> words,	<b>\$200.00</b>
For a correct answer to any <b>FOUR</b> words,	<b>\$100.00</b>	For a correct answer to any <b>NINE</b> words,	<b>\$225.00</b>
For a correct answer to any <b>FIVE</b> words,	<b>\$125.00</b>	For a correct answer to all of the <b>TEN</b> words,	<b>\$250.00</b>

As **SPECIAL GRAND REWARDS** we will Pay in Cash:

For the **FIRST** correct answer to **ALL** of the entire Ten words, **\$5,000**

For the **SECOND** correct answer to **ALL** of the entire Ten words, **\$3,000**

For the **THIRD** correct answer to **ALL** of the entire Ten words, **\$2,000**

Here are the Ten Word-Riddles—Can You Solve Any of Them?

1	<b>B-r-n--</b>	A NAME MADE FAMILIAR BY GREAT ADVERTISING TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO HAS EVER VISITED A CIRCUS.
2	<b>-ea-ty</b>	A CHARMING QUALITY WHEN POSSESSED BY WOMEN. THAT ATTRACTS THE ADMIRATION AND OFTEN WINS THE LOVE OF MEN.
3	<b>Bl---e</b>	WAS NOT CONSIDERED DESIRABLE AT THE MINNEAPOLIS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION BY A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES.
4	<b>-le-----</b>	SERVED TO DEFEAT JAMES G. BLAINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1884.
5	<b>-ol---</b>	THAT WHICH YOU CAN SECURE TO THE AMOUNT OF <b>\$5,000</b> IF YOU WIN THE FIRST PRIZE HEREIN OFFERED.
6	<b>-r-ss</b>	THAT WHICH WOMEN KNOW HOW TO WEAR TO BETTER ADVANTAGE THAN MOST MEN.
7	<b>-i-ht</b>	SOMETHING WHICH JOHN L. SULLIVAN, CORBETT, JACKSON, SLAVIN AND OTHER BIG PUGILISTS EXCEL IN.
8	<b>-ar-i--n</b>	OCCUPIES THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND FOREMOST POSITION CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST FOREIGN OR HOSTILE NATIONS.
9	<b>-ict--e</b>	THAT WHICH PLEASURES OR SATISFIES THE EYE, AND WHICH, IF ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED, ATTRACTS THE ATTENTION AND EXCITES THE ADMIRATION OF LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.
10	<b>Qu-e-Vic-----</b>	PROBABLY CONSIDERED OF GREATER CONSEQUENCE AND MORE SOUGHT AFTER BY THE IDLE, EXCLUSIVE AND TITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY THAN BY THE AVERAGE BUSY, HUSING AMERICAN.

**Explanation.** Each dash appearing in the partially spelled words indicates the absence of a certain letter, and when the proper letters are supplied the original word selected to form each Riddle will be found complete. **EXAMPLE:** H--t-e, something every farmer should possess. In this case the omitted letters are o and s, and when properly inserted the completed word is HORSE.

## REWARDS paid in cash the VERY DAY any answer is found to be correct.

Each answer will be numbered as received, to be examined in the order of its number, and when found correct a New York Certified Bank Check for the full amount of whatever reward such correct answer secures will be sent the **VERY DAY** the award is made.

**REMEMBER** If you only solve one word you will receive **\$20 in Cash**; you are not confined to any particular word—any one of the entire ten will bring you a **\$20 cash reward**—while if you are bright enough to solve more than one your reward will be increased in proportion from **\$50 to \$250**. Also remember that you do not have to be first, or last with your answer. **EVERY correct answer for even a single word wins a splendid cash reward.**

### The Only Condition.

The object of this extraordinary offer is, of course, to secure Subscribers at once and in large numbers. We therefore require that **50 cents** for a year's subscription to some one of our papers shall be remitted with every answer. We publish four great papers: **The American Fireside, The American Homestead, The American Household Journal, and The American Cottage Home.** Name your choice of any one of the four—they are all the same price, 50c. a year. If you send answers to more than one word you must send a separate name and 50c. for every word you answer. Thus, if you send answers to two words, send an extra name besides your own and \$1, and so on—one name and 50c. for a year's subscription for each word you answer. The total amount of cash rewards that you receive for correct answers can be divided pro rata among the list, or you can keep it

all, just as you arrange between yourself and those whose names you send. In every case we will pay the full amount of the reward for correct answers to the person who sends the names.

Don't send answers without subscriptions—they will receive no attention and cannot possibly win a reward even if correct.

**Protection.** As a means to guard against even an appearance of irregularity or collusion, a copy of the original ten words selected to make up the above Word-Riddles is deposited with Mr. C. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Jersey City Police Department, under seal, to be opened December 31, 1892, in the presence of witnesses, after this contest closes. The complete list will be printed in full in the January issues of our four papers, so that all who have not received rewards for correct answers will know wherein they failed. This method of protection is due to all concerned, and absolutely prevents everything that is not wholly honest and fair to every subscriber.

Designate the words you answer and their numbers, and be wise and send your answer at once.

Address all letters and make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the American Publishing Co., as follows:

Hon. J. F. KELLY, Treas., 214 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.



The different English and American tourists, who are travelling around the world passing through Winnipeg, always speak highly of the C. P. R. Pacific Ocean steamship service and the accommodation given. As a comparison, a New York gentleman said recently that from the Grand hotel at Yokohama, out of 45 passengers 40 came by the C. P. R. steamers. The last steamer brought the heaviest load of passengers on record, and the passenger travel is increasing from month to month.

Mr. Hogg, C.E., and party have completed a trial line for the Medicine Hat-Macleod division of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the C. P. R. The line, which keeps north of both the Belly and Saskatchewan rivers, is a remarkably easy one for railway construction, there being only two crossings of any account, the Big Bow and Little Bow. Mr. Hogg's instructions were to strike the main line at any point between Bowell and Langevin. The latter was chosen because of the more level nature of the country surrounding it.

### One of Many Warm Approvals.

Eastwood, Nova Scotia, August 12, 1892.

DEAR MR. BURROWS,—I read your excellent paper with more and more interest every month. The May and July numbers, with illustrated descriptions of the Edmonton District and Winnipeg, are simply beyond all praise of mine. It is doing much good in giving reliable information to the outside world regarding the new world opened up to civilization by Canada, and you richly deserve and have won the thanks and admiration of the whole country.

I am, very faithfully,

GEORGE GORDON DUSTAN.

Acton Burrows, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.

### Manitoba Crop Bulletin.

The Department of Agriculture and Immigration has issued bulletin No. 36, the information in which is summarized from returns received from the regular correspondents of the Department made under date of August 1.

The subjoined statement, for the convenience of reference, gives comparisons with 1891, of a number of items dealt with in this report:—

	1891	1892
Rainfall recorded in July.....	2.05 inches.	3.15 inches.
Average yield per acre of prairie hay.....	1.92 tons.	2.31 tons.
“ “ cultivated hay.....	2.31 tons.	2.31 tons.
Approximate yield of Wheat.....	27.1 bus.	22.07 bus.
“ “ Oats.....	44.5 “	43.16 “
“ “ Barley.....	35.8 “	32.19 “
“ “ Peas.....	35.8 “	23.00 “
Acres of new prairie broken.....	178,330	143,919

In giving the average yields of different grains it is to be understood they are only approximate, as it would be almost impossible for correspondents, on August 1st., to state with any certain degree of exactness what the yield would be when the grains came to be threshed out. The experience in the past has been, however, that under ordinary circumstances the yields as returned by correspondents have not differed very widely from those of the threshers.

WEATHER.—Correspondents are all pretty well agreed that the weather during July was favorable for the growing crops, some saying that it was of the very best. There has been a good deal of sultry weather during the month with frequent showers, which has brought along the crops very rapidly, and has made up to a large degree for the cool weather of June. The general expression is that the month of July reminds them of the seasons of 10 years ago, when the growth from the time the crops came through the ground was rapid; and at the present time all that is wanted to ensure a good crop is a continuation of the warm weather, with very little rain in most places.

The average rainfall at twenty-one stations in the Province during July was 3.15 inches.

WHEAT.—Correspondents differ very widely in their estimates as to the yield per acre. Some are as low as 10 bus. to the acre, while a few estimate 35 and 40, by far the greater number estimate from 18 to 25. Growth was very rapid during the month, yet the yield of straw is much lighter than last year, correspondents report prospects of early maturing exceedingly good on this account. The estimated yield per acre is five bushels less than for 1891.

OATS are reported to be doing very well, but are said to be very short in the straw in some places and uneven in plant, especially on old land. In some places where poor seed was used they are reported as thin. This is no doubt owing to their having been sown broadcast, because where the drill has been used, they are much thicker and further advanced. On back-setting they are reported as very good. In some places they came up thinly, but have stood out wonderfully. On the whole the crop promises to be an average one, although somewhat later than usual.

BARLEY.—Although reported 3-61 bushels per acre less than last season for the whole Province, comments by correspondents on the barley crop are as follows: good; average; very good; equal to last year; headed out; ready to cut in a week or ten days. The impression is made that the yield will be greater according to the appearance of the crop, than it was last season with the extra growth of straw.

PEAS AND FLAX.—Concerning these crops not much is said by the correspondents, shewing they are not much grown. Where they are mentioned, however, they are said to be in good condition. Peas will average 12 and flax about 17 bus. an acre; which, in the case of flax, is better than last year, when it was put at 15. The total area under flax is 1,718 acres which is almost entirely confined to the Municipalities of Arthur and Rhineland. Peas are sown this year to the extent of 2,188 acres, almost evenly distributed throughout the Province.

The appended table shews the estimated average yields per acre of the various grains already treated of.

DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Flax.
	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
North Western.....	19.50	38.50	23		
South Western.....	24.35	45.30	28.45	19.50	14.10
North Central.....	22.50	46	35	27.50	
South Central.....	22	44	35.50	22	20
Eastern.....	22	42	33		
Province.....	22.07	43.16	32.19	23.00	17.05

POTATOES AND ROOTS.—The unanimous report on potatoes is they are a splendid crop. For years past there has been no report so generally favorable. No damage of any kind is reported. Turnips and field roots are above the average. The seasonable rains in July have given them a start that ensures a good crop.

PASTURES.—Again there is a year of heavy growth on the pasture lands, grazing is noted as “excellent,” “extra,” “above the average” and in many cases much of the upland grass will be cut for hay. It is hardly necessary to say, that ample pasturage therefore, is found in all localities where farmers have of late been increasing their stock, and cattle are reported in prime condition. This is a bonanza year for grass, the estimated yield of wild grass per acre is 1.92 tons. In some cases the sloughs are as yet too wet to cut, but the favorable weather of the past week will give access to the heaviest and richest marshes. It must be said the report current for some years that timothy could not be successfully raised in Manitoba was not founded on actual experience. Very few farmers until quite recently have tried to raise timothy, the prairie supplying all hay required, and the land broken has been given to some kind of grain. Now we have reports from almost all sections of the country of very fine crops being taken off cultivated meadows. The average estimated yield is 2.31 tons per acre. It is only a matter of time until the meadow will take its place in the rotation of crops in Manitoba as in Ontario. The most successful farmers to-day are thus raising hay for their stock, and at the same time giving back to the soil its virgin fertility by occasionally “seeding down.”

THRESHING MACHINES.—An interesting report is given in connection with threshing machines. The very heavy crop of 1891 taught farmers generally that their money is not in their pocket as soon as harvest is over. Machines were at a premium—every engine was taxed to its utmost capacity—old horse powers were overhauled—every available machine in the province in the hands of the machine men was secured and all found work to do, and yet many farmers could not get their grain threshed. The result to some was almost a total loss of the season's crop and, generally, a serious loss to the Province. A glance at the number of threshers in the Province shews how great was the demand. Last year there were in the Province 977, this year 1180, an increase of over 200, of which all but 20 are steam outfits.

With a much lighter quantity of straw to handle and with the increased facilities it may be expected the difficulty of the past season will not be experienced this year. The threshing machine is as much a necessity as the plow or binder. Farmers should see for a certainty in ample time to making arrangements for having their threshing done as soon as possible after harvest, as it is generally conceded that the best time to thresh and market grain is before navigation closes in the fall.

DISTRICT.	HAY.		NEW LAND BROKEN.	THRESHERS.	
	Average yield per ac. Prairie Hay.	Average yield per ac. Cultivated Grasses.		Total Number.	Number of Steamers.
	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.		
North Western.....	2.	2.50	12,990	220	145
South Western.....	1.60	2.05	79,128	362	241
North Central.....	2.50	2.50	20,927	210	186
South Central.....	1.75	2.50	27,295	310	198
Eastern.....	1.75	2	3,579	78	54
Province.....	1.92	2.31	143,919	1,180	824

NEW BREAKING.—Again there is a large area of new breaking, in all 143,919 acres. This is 34,411 less than last year, but when it is remembered that hundreds of farmers had to do their threshing in June and July—the breaking season, this is a large increase of land added to what is already under cultivation in the Province. The unusual number of new settlers, who have arrived and settled in the Province this season, accounts for a large portion of new breaking. In old settled districts, sufficient land is already under cultivation, for it to be properly tilled by the owners. It is a mistaken idea that a farmer is reaping a benefit by breaking new land in order to secure a few good crops of wheat in succession, while he allows the early broken fields to become full of weeds through improper cultivation.

Following is a brief summary showing the estimated yield for the Province of the principal grain crops.—

	Acres.	Average.	Total.
Wheat.....	875,990	22.07	19,333,099
Oats.....	332,974	43.16	14,371,157
Barley.....	97,644	32.19	3,143,160
Peas.....	2,188	23.00	50,324
Flax.....	1,718	17.05	29,291

### CROPS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Regina Leader says:—Having made particular enquiries in every settled part of the Territories we are in a position to speak with some authority on the state of the crops. In Assiniboia it may be said crops are generally good. In Moose Jaw and Regina districts and from this point east as far as Moosomin, the gateway town of the Territories, as well as in Southern Assiniboia nearly all crops promise well. There are a few exceptions to this, where yields will be light, but the fault in most instances lies not so much with the elements as with the system which has been adopted in many cases of sowing grain on stubble ground without plowing. Except in Yorkton and Saltcoats districts, where we are informed the crops are light owing to dry weather in the spring and since, there will be a good average yield, and some settlements which have been specially favored send reports indicating the promise of one of the best harvests they have harvested. In central and southern Alberta we are informed the grain has suffered from dry weather but as the mainstay of those localities is cattle, whatever disappointment there is will not weigh heavily. In Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan all crops are reported first class and their will be a good yield. Here and there over the country some localities have suffered from hail, but it may be said with certainty no general injury has been done in that respect. To sum up, while we cannot expect a phenomenal yield such as last year, in those cases where man has fulfilled his part of nature's contract Providence has been generous, and if the critical month of August be passed in safety there appears to be every promise that the farmers of the Territories will have crops this year which, though they will not overtax the energies of man and beast like the crop of 1891 did, yet will probably in the long run pay both the agriculturist and the country equally as well.



### Unanimous Parliamentary Approval.

Extracts from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories.

SECOND SESSION.—SECOND LEGISLATURE.  
1892.

Monday, 15th August, 1892.

Mr. Mowat presented a report from the standing committee on immigration in reference to "The Western World."

Ordered, That the report be now received and committed to a committee of the whole House at the next sitting of the House.

Friday, 16th August, 1892.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of the report of the standing committee on immigration, in reference to "The Western World," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. Sutherland reported that the committee had gone through and agreed to the report without amendment.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

The report of the standing committee was then twice read and concurred in, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Immigration beg to report as follows:—

"1. That at a meeting of the Committee held on the 15th inst., Mr. Acton Burrows, Proprietor of "The Western World," attended and gave very full information in regard to his publication, its circulation, &c.

"2. That the Committee consider "The Western World" is admirably adapted for the dissemination of information respecting this western country.

"3. That the Committee are satisfied from the documentary evidence submitted by Mr. Burrows that "The Western World" has a large and general circulation and that special pains are taken to keep it before the immigrating and investing classes.

"4. The Committee consider the plan of supplying the public reading rooms throughout Great Britain and Eastern Canada an excellent one, and they find that the paper is thoroughly appreciated and widely read by the large numbers attending these institutions.

"5. The Committee therefore are of the opinion that it is desirable that the arrangement in operation up to May last, by which Mr. Burrows published a certain quantity of matter each month relating to the Territories be renewed for another year."

Certified a true extract from the Journals.

R. B. GORDON,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly  
of the Northwest Territories.

### Appreciated at Moosomin.

The following letter explains itself:—

Moosomin, July 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of inquiry I beg to say that the illustrated description of the Moosomin district which you published in THE WESTERN WORLD in March last gave very thorough satisfaction to the members of the Board of Trade and to our people generally. The descriptive matter, prepared under the auspices of the Board, was well printed and the excellent views with which you illustrated it made the work very attractive and instructive.

The pamphlet you issued for us containing a reprint of the matter from the WESTERN WORLD, is also very satisfactory and is the best immigration pamphlet I have seen issued for any part of the Territories. We feel well satisfied with the result of our expenditure and have no hesitation in recommending any district, which requires similar work, to deal with you. Yours truly,

ROBERT MILLAR,

President, Moosomin Board of Trade.  
To ACTON BURROWS, ESQ.,  
Winnipeg.

### An Excellent Issue.

The Winnipeg Commercial of July 15 says:—"The exhibition souvenir number of the Western World, which was received too late for a notice last week, is an excellent issue. It is entirely devoted to the city of Winnipeg, and is profusely illustrated with scenes of the past and present, which present more forcibly than can be done in words, the wonderful changes which have taken place here in recent years. A brief review, showing the growth of the city and settlement, is given."

### Thoroughly Appreciated.

The July issue of THE WESTERN WORLD, which was largely devoted to Winnipeg, has been very warmly received by the public and the large extra edition printed has been almost exhausted. The press is unanimous in its praise, and the publisher takes this opportunity of thanking his confreres for the kind reception accorded it.

The Winnipeg Free Press says:—"Winnipeg has had a good many illustrated descriptions and 'write ups,' but none of them have been equal to the special edition of THE WESTERN WORLD, recently issued, either as to descriptive matter, illustrations or typographical appearance. Coming so soon after the Winnipeg issue of the Toronto Globe, a comparison may fairly be made between the two, and no one comparing them can fail to see a great difference. The Globe devoted very little space to the city generally, most of its letter press being paid for write ups of individual businesses, which were of no value to the city. THE WESTERN WORLD, on the other hand, has avoided business write ups, and has devoted some fifty pages to an exhaustive series of articles, in which the past, present and future of the Great Northwest trade centre are fully dealt with. Among these articles may be mentioned, Winnipeg's position, glimpses of the past, Winnipeg of today, the railway systems, realty in Winnipeg, Winnipeg's trade, educational facilities, institutions and residential advantages, farming around Winnipeg and the Assiniboine water power.

"The illustrations, most of which were especially executed for the edition, are of great merit as engravings, and furnish a pictorial history of the city from the earliest times. Of special interest are the series of old scenes, embracing Fort Douglas in 1817, Mr. Robert Logan's house and mill at Fort Douglas and Fort Garry in 1860, street scenes in Winnipeg in 1871, 1876 and 1879, and St. Boniface ferry in the latter year. The evolution of transportation is shown by illustrations of a Red river cart, of the Anson Northup, the first steamer to reach Fort Garry, and the C. P. R. transcontinental express of today. Maps are given of the city and showing the centreing of the railway system here. Among the other illustrations, of which there are about sixty, may be mentioned street scenes, the principal buildings of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the city hall and other civic buildings, C. P. R. shops and yards, and a number of churches, colleges, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, business blocks, stores, newspaper offices, hotels, residents, etc.

"Mr. Acton Burrows is to be congratulated on producing such a capital issue, which cannot fail to prove a valuable advertisement for the city. The price of this special issue is 25c."

The Winnipeg Tribune says:—"The special Winnipeg issue of THE WESTERN WORLD reached us during the busy time of the exhibition, and owing to the crowded state of our columns notice of it was omitted. A careful examination enables us to say nothing but what is good of it. It certainly reflects great credit on the publisher, Mr. Acton Burrows, and cannot fail to benefit the city. The issue, which is about double the usual size, is well printed on good paper. The letterpress is extremely well written and embraces an exhaustive description of the city from the earliest times, together with articles on trade and a number of other topics. The whole is well illustrated with a series of excellent views, most of which are original, and are beautifully engraved. The thorough circulation of the number will advertise the city well, and citizens cannot do a better service than by sending copies to friends in the east and in the old country."

### Canadian Geography.

By Joshua Barraclough, Headmaster of the Woodville National School, Burton-on-Trent, in Teachers' Aid, of London, Eng.

It is greatly to our credit that we are Britishers. Ralph Rackstraw, in H. M. S. Pinafore, virtually stated that "them's my sentiments." And as the moulders of national sentiment in the hearts and minds of the rising generation we, as teachers, cannot do better than enforce the importance of shrewdly observing colonial progress and colonial development, so that our very creditable nationality may receive even greater renown as the new countries beyond the seas are populated by those

future men and women who at present are receiving their education in the schools of the Old Country.

As teachers, therefore, we should watch "without let or hindrance" the doings of our kith and kin in "Greater Britain." Modern geographies are soon out of date, and we must rely upon other sources of information for the knowledge which is calculated to give us something like an appreciable idea of colonial life in its newest phases. Colonial hand-books, year books, etc., give much valuable information; but from my own experience I find nothing which is so helpful to teachers as a colonial newspaper. Colonial newspaper, of course, are in abundance. In the colonies, as in England, there are papers and papers. The difficulty is, to know which is of the most value to teachers in providing colonial geography.

For some months I have read with great care the recently established periodical known as THE WESTERN WORLD. It came under my notice in a very casual way. Most readers of The Teachers' Aid will believe me when I state that I am always on the "war-path" hunting for periodicals suitable for "unseen" readers. Consequently I make notes of the current literature which is found on the tables of the reading rooms established in towns or country places—I am not particular which. In a quiet country town in the Midlands, I was making a visit something like a year ago. The reading room being open, I walked in and examined at leisure the papers provided.

And here I would just remark how particularly repellant are our village reading rooms. The Duchess of Rutland has done a vast amount of work in improving already-existing reading rooms and in establishing new ones. The Kyrle Society rightly attaches much importance to bright and cheerful rooms for social and educational purposes. Reading rooms are usually stuffy and redolent with printer's ink. Lack of ventilation produces "readers' headache," and weariness settles where "knowledge should spread from more to more." Such a reading room was the one I visited. It had not received the loving care which the Duchess of Rutland would have bestowed upon our village halls. No signs of the work of the Kyrle Society, but just the dragging along of a fossilized organization, steeped in apathy and relentless in its repulsiveness.

But even there my soul found comfort. For on the table lay a recent number of a new publication, THE WESTERN WORLD. I had not seen or heard of it before. I booked the name and address, wrote to the editor, posted my letter, and straightway "went for" school pictures and adornments until the reply came. The editor's reply from Winnipeg, Manitoba, was very satisfactory. He expressed interest in the movement for providing English schools with colonial details, and he promised to see the Minister of Agriculture on the subject. A succeeding letter told me that the Minister could not do anything in the matter. However, I did not fail altogether. For some time I have received copies of THE WESTERN WORLD gratis from Winnipeg. This is very helpful indeed, and if a dozen or so country teachers will give me their names and addresses, I shall have pleasure in arranging for my monthly copy to be forwarded from one to the other—postage being paid by each teacher on despatching the same to the next on the list.

THE WESTERN WORLD is illustrated after the manner of Canadian literature. The articles are well written, and are directed principally to the new districts now being opened out. For example, in January's number there is an article on North-west Ontario, with reference to Fort William. Fort William was a place of considerable importance nearly two hundred years ago. For nearly forty years it has lain dormant. Now the development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has proved a veritable "god-send" to the Fort William people. The lake terminus is now determined, and Fort William is preferred before Port Arthur. Vast building enterprises have resulted, and ere long Fort William will rank among the largest Canadian towns. Its population two years ago was 200; it now musters nearly 2,000.

This is but one instance out of many in which the rapid development of Canadian lands is graphically portrayed in THE WESTERN WORLD. In fact, so valuable are the details that for inspectors and teachers THE WESTERN WORLD cannot fail to be "a happy hunting ground" for the latest particulars on "Life in the Far West." Mr. Acton Burrows is the editor and publisher of THE WESTERN WORLD, and the head offices are at Winnipeg, Manitoba.



# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## THROUGH TIME TABLE EAST & WEST

Read Down Atl. Ex.	STATIONS.	Read Up. Pac. Ex.
7.00 pm	San Francisco, S.P.	8.15 am
7.00 am	Portland, O., N.P.	7.00 am
7.25 pm	Tacoma, W.T.	11.00 pm
9.30 am	Seattle, W.T.	6.05 pm
14.20	New Whatcom.	13.00
A 2.00 Lv	VICTORIA	18.00 Ar
14.20	VANCOUVER	12.50
14.25	Westminster	12.40
16.17	Mission Jct.	11.60
19.40	North Bend	7.30
4.16	Kamloops	23.00
13.15	Glacier House	14.25
16.30	DONALD	12.35
17.15	Golden	11.53
19.50	Field	10.00
22.25	BANFF HOT SPRINGS	6.45
2.20	CALGARY	2.30
9.30	MEDICINE HAT	18.45
10.17	Dunmore	17.50
12.45	Maple Creek	15.30
16.30	Swift Current	12.00
21.40	Moose Jaw	7.10
23.35	REGINA	5.10
1.15	QU'APPELLE	1.15
3.55	BROADVIEW	21.17
7.50	Virden	20.20
10.05 Ar	BRANDON	23.15 Ar
11.15 Lv	9.40 Portage la Prairie	20.45 Lv
14.10	11.45 WINNIPEG	16.02
16.30 Ar	18.45	14.20 A
A 11.30 am	Lv WINNIPEG	A 13.50 pm
13.35	Greta	11.50
5.25 pm	Grand Forks	7.10
8.25	Fargo	3.35
3.20	DULUTH	8.00
6.45 am	MINNEAPOLIS	7.10
7.15	Ar ST. PAUL	6.30
10.00 pm	Ar CHICAGO	11.00 pm
F 17.45 De	WINNIPEG	E 10.10 Ar
G 23.45	Rat Portage	E 5.00
2.20	Fort William	15.20
G 13.15 Ar	PORT ARTHUR	D 14.30 Lv
3.30 pm	Chapleau	D 3.15 pm
H 8.00 am	Ar SUDBURY	C 8.30 pm
H 3.13 pm	Lv NORTH BAY	C 1.12 pm
H 6.15 pm	TORONTO	C 11.30 am
B 4.30 am	HAMILTON	B 11.00 pm
8.55 am	Niagara Falls	6.55
11.25 am	LONDON	4.35
11.25 n'n	ST. THOMAS	5.35 am
12.10 pm	Ar DETROIT	B 5.05 pm
B 2.55 pm	Lv NORTH BAY	C 9.45 am
H 6.30 pm	Renfrew	C 2.50
1.26 am	Ar CARLTON JCT.	Lv 1.20 am
3.00 am	Lv PRESCOTT	Ar B 1.50 pm
B 10.30 am	BROCKVILLE	3.00
2.25 pm	OTTAWA	12.20 am
4.10 am	MONTREAL	8.40 pm
8.00 am	QUEBEC	1.15 pm
3.00 pm	NEW YORK NYC	6.25 pm
7.00 am	BOSTON B&M	9.00 am
8.50 pm	ST. JOHN	10.45 pm
1.40 pm	Ar HALIFAX	Lv 1.30 pm

A	J	K	BRANCH LINES.	A	J	K
11.30	6.30	12.20	Lv Winnipeg	Ar	13.50	17.00 21.30
13.10	9.15	14.05	Morris	12.15	15.13	18.50
13.38	10.00	14.40	Rosenfeld Junction	11.47	14.40	18.00
14.05			Greta	11.20		
Ar St Paul	12.15	15.40	Morden	Lv St Paul	13.40	16.25
7.15 am	14.30	16.40	Manitou	12.50	13.45	
	17.15	17.40	Pilot Mound	11.16	11.00	
	20.15	19.35	Killarney	9.35	8.25	
	23.00	21.00	Ar Deloraine	Lv	8.00	6.00
J 7.45	Lv Winnipeg	Ar J	16.20			
11.15	Ar Emerson	Lv	12.45			
J 18.00	Lv Winnipeg	Ar K	9.55			
19.30	Ar West Selkirk	Lv	8.25			
J 10.35	Lv Winnipeg	Ar K	16.00			
13.25	Carman	13.50				
16.15	Treherne	10.20				
16.45	Holland	9.50				
17.55	Glenboro	8.45				
18.20	Stockton	8.05				
19.05	Methven	7.20				
19.25	Ar Nesbitt	Lv K	7.00			
13.00	Lv Winnipeg	Ar	17.15			
K 14.15	Ar Stonewall	Lv K	16.00			
J 9.40	Lv Brandon	Ar K	21.25			
12.55	Souris	19.25				
14.05	Hartney	17.25				
16.05	Ar Melita	Lv	15.00			
Mon., Fr.			Tu., Sat.			
21.40	Oxbow		9.00			

REFERENCES.  
A. Daily. B. Daily except Sunday. C. Daily except Monday. D. Daily except Tuesday. E. Daily except Wednesday. F. Daily except Thursday. G. Daily except Friday. H. Daily except Saturday. J. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. K. Tuesday, Thurs. & Satur.

CONNECTIONS.  
Victoria—Steamers for Puget Sound, Alaska, San Francisco and Southern California points.  
Vancouver—With steamers for Puget Sound, Victoria, and with C.P.R. steamships for China and Japan.  
Portage la Prairie—With M. & N.W. Railway.  
Winnipeg—With branch lines diverging.  
Fort William—With Canadian Pacific Steamship Line and S.S. "Cambria," of P. A. & D. S. P. Co., for Duluth, during season of lake navigation.

Elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars on all through trains. Through tickets at lowest rates on sale at principal stations, and at City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg.

WM. WHYTE, 33 Gen'l Supt., Wpg.  
ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Winnipeg

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## Excursions to the East

## Excursions to the Old Country

## Excursions to Banff.

## Excursions to Nelson, B. C.

## Excursions to Spokane

## Excursions to the Coast.

## Excursions to California.

## Excursions to Alaska.

## Excursions to Japan.

## Excursions to China.

## Excursions around the World.

Lake Steamers "Manitoba," "Alberta" and "Athabasca" leave Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Steamer "Cambria" for Duluth every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Ocean Steamers, "Empress of India," "Empress of Japan," and "Empress of China," leave Vancouver every three weeks.

Send for "Summer Tours," "Fishing and Shooting," "Westward to the Far East," to any of the Company's Agents.

W. M. McLEOD,  
City Ticket Agent,  
471 Main Street, Winnipeg,

J. S. CARTER,  
Depot Agent,

or to ROBT. KERR,  
Gen. Passenger Agent,  
WINNIPEG.

# ATLANTIC OCEAN

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Rates and Sailings subject to Change.

## ALLAN LINE.

(ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.)

### THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

The name of this line is a guarantee of Safety, Speed & Comfort TO LIVERPOOL

Steamships.	From Montreal
PARISIAN	June 25
CIRASSIAN	July 2
*MONGOLIAN	July 9
SARDINIAN	July 16
Saloon, Parisian	\$60, \$70, \$80 Return, \$110, \$130, \$150
Sardinian, Circassian	\$50, \$55, \$60 " \$95, \$105, \$115
Other Steamers	\$40 and \$45 " " \$80, \$90
Second Class	\$30 " " \$60
Steerage	\$20 " " \$40

## ALLAN STATE LINE

Every Steamer of this popular Company is of the highest class, and every passenger advertises the Line.

Steamships.	From New York
STATE OF NEVADA	June 30
STATE OF NEBRASKA	July 14
Saloon	\$40, 45, 50, 55, 60. Return, \$75, \$85, \$95, \$110, \$120
Second Cabin	\$30 and \$40. Return, \$60 to \$70
Steerage	\$20. Return \$40

## BEAVER LINE.

The steamers of the Beaver Line are all new and have been built specially for the Canadian trade.

Steamer.	From Montreal
LAKE WINNIPEG	June 22
LAKE ONTARIO	" 29
LAKE NEPIGON	July 6
LAKE HURON	July 13
Saloon	\$40, \$50 Return, \$80, \$90
Intermediate	\$30 Steerage, \$20

## DOMINION LINE.

(ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.)

### THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The equipment of the Steamers of this Line is superb, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable.

### TO LIVERPOOL

Steamships.	From Montreal
*TORONTO	June 22
*DOMINION to Bristol	" 29
SARNIA	July 6
*LABRADOR	July 13
Saloon, Vancouver	\$60, \$70, \$80 Return, \$110, \$130, \$150
Labrador	\$50, \$60, \$70 " \$100, \$110, \$130
Other Steamers	\$40, \$45, \$50 " \$80, \$90, \$100
Second Cabin	\$30 " " \$60
Steerage	20 " " \$40

\* Will carry cabin passengers only, from Montreal.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

(ROYAL AND U.S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.)

### TWO NEW BOATS Surpass Anything Afloat.

Nothing that human ingenuity can devise has been spared to make these boats worthy of the unexcelled reputation of this Line.

GERMANIC	From New York	June 29, 9.30 a.m.
TEUTONIC	"	July 6, 3.00 a.m.
BRITANNIC	"	" 13, 8.00 a.m.
ADRIATIC	"	" 20, 2.30 p.m.
MAJESTIC	"	" 27, 8.00 a.m.

and every Wednesday thereafter.  
Saloon, Teutonic and Majestic, \$90, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175  
Return, " " \$162, \$180, \$225, \$270, \$315  
Other Steamers, \$60, \$80, \$100, \$125  
Return, \$120, \$144, \$180, \$225  
Second Cabin, \$40 and \$45. Steerage, \$20

## CUNARD LINE.

From New York to Liverpool every Saturday.

## INMAN LINE.

New York to Liverpool every Wednesday.

## GUION LINE.

New York to Liverpool every Tuesday.

## FRENCH LINE.

New York to Havre every Saturday.

## RED STAR LINE.

New York to Antwerp every Wednesday.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

New York to Hamburg every Thursday.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS.

New York to Bremen every Wednesday and Saturday.

Tickets are sold by all Agents at the same price as they can be obtained at the Steamship Offices at the point of embarkation, and passengers will find it to their advantage to purchase at the nearest ticket office, as generally the railway fare in connection with the ocean ticket is less than the ordinary rate to the seaboard.

ROBERT KERR,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.



# The Hudson's Bay Company

— HAVE —

## GENERAL STORES

— AT —

Winnipeg,  
Lower Fort Garry,  
Fort William,  
Rat Portage,  
Keewatin,  
Morden,  
Manitou,

Deloraine,  
Portage la Prairie,  
Fort Qu'Appelle,  
Vancouver,  
Prince Albert,  
Battleford,  
Edmonton,  
Victoria,

Calgary,  
Fort McLeod,  
Kamloops,  
Vernon,  
Langley,  
Port Simpson,  
Quesnelle,

and at other principal points in Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia.

Intending purchasers will find at these Stores the best goods at moderate prices, imported direct from all the principal markets of the world.

L565W

C. C. CHIPMAN, Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Company, WINNIPEG.

# The Hudson's Bay Company

— OFFER FOR SALE —

## FARMING & GRAZING LANDS

— IN —

## MANITOBA & THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

On easy terms of payment, and without any conditions of settlement or cultivation duties.

The Company also offer for sale Town Lots at

Victoria, Rat Portage, Prince Albert, and  
Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Edmonton.  
Fort William, Qu'Appelle,

Full and accurate descriptions of the Company's Lands will be furnished to intending purchasers on application to the undersigned,

**H.S. WESBROOK**  
DEALER IN  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
AND  
COMMISSIONS EXECUTED — CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED  
**H.S. WESBROOK, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

L533W



## Northwest Mounted Police.

## RECRUITS WANTED.

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of twenty-two and forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The term of engagement is five years.

Members of the force are supplied free with rations, a free kit on joining, and periodical issues during the term of service.

Application to be made to

Recruiting Officer, N.W.M. Police.

At 677 Main Street, Winnipeg, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. 406W

## B. P. RICHARDSON, Conveyancer, Notary Public.

Fire and Life Insurance. Wild and Improved Farms bought and sold. Estates managed. Money to Loan and Debentures bought. Information given to intending settlers and good investments made.

374W GRENFELL, ASSA., N.W.T.

## Queen's Hotel, - Prince Albert.

T. ORAM, Proprietor.

Centrally located among the business houses.  
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers  
Free Omnibus meets all trains.

Special rates for land seekers and large parties.

483W

# MASSEY-HARRIS CO., WINNIPEG, (LIMITED,) MANITOBA.



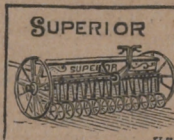
ALL STYLES

Binders. Plows. Threshers.  
Mowers. Harrows. Waggon.  
Rakes. Engines. Buggies, etc.

Fanning Mills.  
Feed Grinders.  
Grain Crushers.  
Garden Tools.  
Windmills.  
Pumps and Tanks.  
Hay Loaders.  
Buckboards.  
Etc., etc., etc.

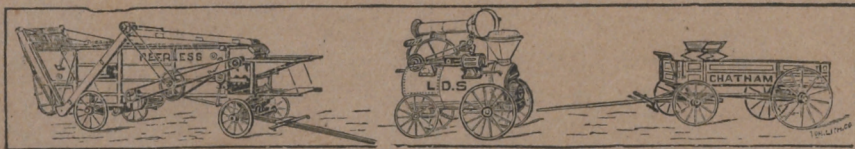
Permanent Warehouses and Reliable Agents at all leading centres in Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia, from which we supply in season every kind of Implement or Machine used on a farm.

See our Agents, or write for Catalogue and Prices.



SUPERIOR

Press Drills.  
Broadcast Seeders.  
Land Rollers.  
Disc Harrows.  
Sulky Plows.  
Gang Plows.  
Wood Goods.  
Carts and Sleighs.  
Etc., etc., etc.



L649W

CALGARY REAL ESTATE.

## McMillan & Bowden, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Chas. McMillan.

523W

Correspondence Solicited.

## THE BUSINESS ADVERTISING EXCHANGE CO.,

668 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

## Employment, Emigration and Land Bureau.

Help, both Male and Female wanted and supplied. Rooms Rented. Properties for Sale. Farms to Exchange and Rent. \$5,000.00 to Invest in Business Chances. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Accounts Collected.

593W

W. A. SHEPARD, Jr., Manager.

## P. HEIMINCK & CO., REAL ESTATE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Town Lots, Farm Property, Timber Limits and Coal Claims for Sale.

Correspondence Solicited.

607W

## ENGRAVINGS.

The publisher of THE WESTERN WORLD is prepared to receive orders for illustrations, to be made from photographs or sketches, by wood engraving or the zinc etching or half tone processes. Prices quoted on application. Address

492W

THE WESTERN WORLD, Winnipeg.